AUCTION SALES.
M. A. BUTTERS & CO.
ECIAL SALE.
s, Buggies,
s & Democrat Wagons,
and Single Harness,
AT AUCTION,
DAY, July 22, at 10 o'clock, at 1
t Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

RE-PROOF SAFES,
SINGLE AND DOUBLE DOORS,
AUCTION,
day, July 22, at 10 o'clock,
AT OUR SALESROOMS,
nd 17 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

t Auction Sale
OF
Residence Lots
IN
DE PARK,
g on Colfax, Vincennes,
Charles, McChestny,
Evans, and Cottage
vs., between Sixty-fifth
ty-sixth-sts.,
DNESDAY, July 23, 1873,
t 2 1-2 o'clock P. M.,
m. A. Butters & Co.
5 & 17 East Randolph-st.
lots are finely situated, be-
Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth-
th of the Great South Park
essible by TWENTY DUM-
AINS to and from the city
y, and only two blocks each
m depots.
ouses already built and oc-
The streets are finely
ground high and dry in every
First-class property.
$50 cash, $50 90 days with-
rest, balance 1 and 2 years,
at 8 per cent. Title unques-
Plats now ready. For
rticulars see JACOB WEIL
orner Dearborn and Madi-
or
M. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

E OF DRY GOODS
rsday, July 24, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
andolph-st.
M. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

STEES' SALE
OF
DENCE LOTS
n Wabash-av.
WABASH AVE.
th ST.
IDAY, JULY 25, AT 3
O'CLOCK P. M.,
AND 17 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.
e property is perfect. Sale peremptory,
e Trustees. For particulars of terms see
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HIGAN-AV.
PROPERTY
AUCTION,
FRIDAY, JULY 25,
AT 3½ O'CLOCK P. M.,
17 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.
ell, without reserve, the north 40
25, in Spring's Subdivision of
Town 39, R. 14.
erty is situated on the east side
h-av., between Fourteenth and
ct, free of incumbrance. Terms,
day of sale, 1-6 in 30 days, 1-3 in
in two years, with interest at 8
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

EO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.
R AUCTION SALES.
ESDAY, July 22, at 9½ a.m., of
ods, Hats and Caps,
ed Hats, Notions, &c.
NESDAY, July 23, at 9½ a. m.,
TS, SHOES,
AND
LIPPERS.
URSDAY, July 24, at 9½ a. m.,
E ASSORTMENT
nd Top Buggies
AND
OCRAT WAGONS,
close a Partnership.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.
ECIAL SALE OF
RY & GLASSWARE
T AUCTION.
of W. G. Crockery.
of Flint Glassware.
contents of Household Furniture of a
on
, July 24, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1873. NUMBER 336.

THE TURF.

Dexter Park.

GRAND RACES,

Tuesday, July 22.

AMERICAN GIRL
AND
CHICAGO.

First Race—Match, $1,000. Three in Five.
D. Pfifer's b. m. American Girl.
Graves & Loomis' b. g. Chicago.
Each to carry 183 lbs.

Second Race—Match, $250. Three in Five.
D. Pfifer's b. m. Topsy.
J. Daley's c. m. Hattie.
Each to carry 165 lbs.

Third Race—$150. Gentlemen's Road Horses.
Three Entries.

Races commence at 3 p. m.

COD LIVER OIL.

WILLSON'S
CARBOLATED COD LIVER OIL
Is a Specific and Radical Cure for
CONSUMPTION
AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.
Remember the name, "Willson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil." It comes in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists.
Prepared by J. H. Willson, 83 John-st., N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.
Western Agents:
HURLBUT & EDSALL, Chicago.
RICHARDSON & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

FINANCIAL.

COOK COUNTY
SAVINGS BANK,
108 Washington-st.,
Northeast corner Clark, opposite Court-House.
WEST SIDE OFFICE,
17 Milwaukee-av.
DIRECTORS—William B. Ogden, Redmond Prindiville, George Taylor, Henry R. Payson, F. C. Taylor, N. S. Bouton, H. D. Ogden, Benj. V. Page, Elisha S. Wadsworth.
MONEY can be drawn at any time, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on all sums deposited one or more full months.

Hide & Leather Insurance Company of Boston, Mass.
A dividend of 10 per cent on all approved claims will be payable on and after June 25, at the office of the Receivers, No. 15 Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass.
CHESTER J. REED,
JOHN W. CARTWRIGHT,
OLIVER H. COLE,
Receivers.

DIG.
We collect claims of every description against parties throughout the United States and Canadas. Our semi-annual REPORT, containing the names of several thousand delinquent debtors, is in press, and will be delivered to subscribers in a few days. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

INKSTANDS
AND
Letter Clips,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 & 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

"FISHING"
Poles, Jointed Rods, Reels, Lines, Hooks, Spoons, and Artificial Bait. All styles and prices.
BIGGS, SPENCER & CO.,
335 Wabash-av., near P. O.

SPECTACLES,
AT J. G. LANGGUTH'S, Optician,
8 State-st., between Washington and Randolph.

LOTTERY.

$300,000.
Capital Prize, $50,000.
Missouri State Lottery.
Grand Single Number Scheme.
Draws the last day of every month. 5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000. Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5. Send for circular to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 2446, St. Louis, Mo.
Official Drawing of the Daily Combination:
CLASS NO. 197, FOR JULY 21, 1873.
[illegible]
CLASS NO. 198, FOR JULY 21, 1873.
[illegible]
Sealed plays secured on deposit. Prizes cashed and information given by the Sealed Depository, F. C. DAVIS, Manager, Rooms 6 and 7, 151 South Clark-st.; Branch Offices, 441 Sedgwick-st., 115 South Canal-st., 476 State-st.

TRUSSES.

TRUSSES,
At the Artificial Limb Rooms of Dr. HIATT & LE ROY, 125 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED.

WANTED,
A place as Watchman, Warehouseman, or any position where the services of a man 60 years of age, who can furnish unexceptionable references, would be required. But small remuneration expected. Address A 83, Tribune office.

WANTED.
A GENERAL AGENT in the city for the EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of New York.
JENNISON & THOMPSON,
General Managers, 103 Dearborn-st.

INSURANCE.

WilliamsburghCity
FIRE INS. CO.
OF NEW YORK.
EDMUND DRIGGS, President.
N. W. MESEROLE, Secretary.
F. H. WAY, First Assistant Secretary.
W. H. BROWN, Second Assist't Secretary.
JESSE WATSON, Jr., General Agent.

CONDITION JULY 1, 1873.

Capital	$250,000
Gross Surplus	393,352
	$643,352

LIABILITIES.

Losses unadjusted	$40,827.97
All other claims	2,769.64
	$43,597.61

Desirable Risks accepted at Fair Rates. We make our own rates on all classes of property.

DAN M. BOWMAR,
AGENT,
No. 171 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

COAL.

COAL COAL
E. L. Hedstrom & Co.,
Miners and Shippers of and Dealers in
WILKESBARRE
COAL.
Retail Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled.
MAIN OFFICE:
No. 71 Washington-st.
DOCKS—13 Kingsbury-st., near Kinzie,
Foot of East Sixteenth-st.
HORATIO PRATT,
Agent for Chicago.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FARMERS' FOURTH OF JULY
THE IMPORTANT ADDRESS
Of S. M. SMITH, Secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, before the Livingston County Farmers' Association,
At Pontiac, on the Fourth of July,
Is now ready for delivery as an 8-page document, for general circulation.
Farmers' Clubs and Granges will be supplied at the following rates:

Single Copies..2 cts.	100 Copies...75 cts.
10 Copies.......15 cts.	1,000 Copies...$5.00

Address J. W. DEAN,
Room 6 Tribune Building, Chicago.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 1854.
D. W. IRWIN & CO.,
General Commission Merchants.
FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS,
BARLEY,
Bought and shipped or carried on margins in Chicago Market.
No. 2 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Notice to Sculptors.
Notice is hereby given that a reward of fifty dollars will be paid for the plan selected by the Monument Committee of the town of Elgin, for the Soldiers' Monument of said town. The plan to be made on the basis of an expenditure of $5,000 for monument. The monument to be of best Vermont or Italian marble. After the plan is adopted, bids will be received for the erection of the monument. Plans to be submitted to the Committee Aug. 1, 1873. Plans not accepted by Committee will be returned to the parties presenting them.
M. B. BALDWIN,
W. F. LYNCH,
E. S. JOSLYN,
GEO. F. LEWIS,
H. N. PATCHIN.

LIGHT RAILS.

LIGHT RAILS.
We have in stock and are receiving large consignments of 8 and 12 pound T Rails, which we offer at low prices for a few days. We can also furnish any light Rails up to 35 lbs., on short notice.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
Wholesale Iron Merchants,
80, 82 and 84 Michigan-av.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

OFFICE DESKS,
CHEAP, at MORTON & CO.'s, Manufacturers,
215 Randolph-st., Chicago.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that the business relations which at one time existed between the undersigned and Archibald McAllister, and which we conducted under the name of C. C. Butts & Co., were discontinued and ceased to have any existence on the 16th day of June, 1873.
C. C. BUTTS,
DeWITT C. BUTTS.

REAL ESTATE.

North Dearborn-st.—For Sale
A very eligible corner, east front, with fine surroundings, and near Lake Shore Drive.
S. S. GREELEY, City Surveyor,
22 Nixon's Building.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.
Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, A. F. and A. M.—Special communication this (Tuesday) evening at 7½ o'clock, in their hall in Masonic Temple, for work on the M. M. Degree. The fraternity cordially invited.
C. H. CRANE, Secretary.

FOREIGN.

Igualada, Spain, Sacked and Burned by the Carlists.

More Troubles Ahead for the New Spanish Ministry.

Details of the Cassagnac-Ranc Duel.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 21.—The Carlists have sacked and burned Igualada.

The Mayor of Albocacer, in Valencia, was assassinated during a local disturbance, growing out of an election.

BAYONNE, July 21.—The Carlist force which captured Igualada is under command of Don Alphonso, and comprises 3,500 infantry, 200 cavalry, and three pieces of artillery. In consequence of Carlist successes, the municipal authorities of Barcelona have organized a Committee of Safety, and are arming all men between the ages of 20 and 40 years.

MADRID, July 21.—The crews of the Spanish men-of-war Almauza, Villoria, Mendez, Nunez, and Fernando El Catolica having revolted, the Government issued a proclamation declaring them pirates, and authorizing their capture and treatment as such by any foreign power on the high seas.

Decrees have also been issued dismissing from the public service Gens. Contreras and Pierrad, and removing from office the civil Governors of Cordova, Murcit, Pontevedra, Leon, and Orense.

Gen. Pavia has been appointed Captain-General of Andalusia and Estramadura.

The Province of Alicante has declared itself an independent Canton.

The majority in the Cortes propose to move a vote of censure on the Government for declaring the insurgent crews pirates.

It is reported that Price, a member of the International Society of England, is in command of one of the revolted men-of-war.

FRANCE.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Writing from Paris, July 9, a correspondent says: "Paul de Cassagnac has returned from his campaign in the Luxembourg country, not much the worse for his bout with Ranc, for he was able to write a smart attack on the Legitimists in the *Pays* of this evening. Cassagnac won the toss for arms with an old Louis gold coin which he carried next to his chaplet, but lost the toss for places, and had the sun slightly in his eyes. The two adversaries were placed eighteen yards apart, with leave to advance. Cassagnac advanced three parts of the distance, and then Ranc stepped forward and the pair crossed swords. At the first bout Cassagnac was wounded just above his glove, but it was recognized that the hurt was slight. The fighting recommenced, and a good deal of scientific fencing ensued. The seconds wished the combatants to rest, but Cassagnac, fearing that his wound might stiffen, refused, and he contented himself with emptying the blood out of his sleeve twice. The adversaries came to close quarters. It was only at the fifth bout that Ranc was wounded deeply in the arm, which seems to have stopped Cassagnac's weapon from doing a worse mischief. Gambetta, who was confident that his friend would kill the Imperialist hero, spent Monday at Thionville, and went to see Ranc directly after the duel."

VERSAILLES, July 21.—In the Assembly this afternoon, Jules Favre attacked the policy of the Government. He wanted to know why the Government, which punished with severity the insulters of the Assembly, permitted the journals to insult ex-President Thiers with impunity. He also exposed and denounced the alliance between the Monarchists and Bonapartists. After a scene of great disorder, a vote of confidence in the Government was adopted by 400 yeas to 270 noes. This large majority, on the eve of a recess, is regarded as significant, and is contrasted with the vote by which the present Government was called into being on the 24th of May, when President Thiers was defeated by only 14 votes.

BIARRITZ, July 21.—An attempt was made here yesterday to assassinate Marshal Serrano, while walking in the grounds of his villa. The assassin has been arrested.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 21.—The trial of the Tichborne claimant on the charge of perjury was resumed this morning, but almost immediately one of the jurors fainted from the heat, and an adjournment until to-morrow was necessary.

Thermometer 85 degrees in the shade in London and its vicinity.

EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, July 21.—The American Oriental Topographical corps have sailed from this port, returning to the United States.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 16—Via HAVANA, July 21.—The yellow fever is spreading on the Gulf Coast. The cholera has appeared in Vera Cruz.

The elections are going on quietly throughout the country. The Liberals claim the election of their candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court and Attorney-General.

CUBA.

HAVANA, July 21.—An official dispatch from Santiago de Cuba, announces a heavy engagement with the insurgents. No particulars.

There is a general want of confidence among the merchants. Exchange and gold are rising daily, and the merchants have no faith in paper currency. A commercial crisis seems inevitable.

THE CHOLERA.

The March of the Disease.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, July 21.—Five fatal cases of cholera occurred about the 12th inst., in the southwest corner of Stearns County, all in one house. Four had just arrived from Norway. Six days later no other cases had occurred.

DUBUQUE, July 21.—Two very severe cases of cholera-morbus have occurred here, one on Saturday night, the other to-day. Rumor and fear made these to be cases of cholera, but they were not so. The patients are both getting better.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 21.—The *Journal's* advices from Mt. Vernon report four deaths to-day from cholera. The disease is abating, but a number of people have left the place. The new cases reported are of a milder type.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—Dispatches from the little town of Louisiana, in Northeastern Missouri, say eight deaths from cholera occurred there between 8 and 12 o'clock last night, and great excitement prevails. Hundreds of citizens are preparing to leave the place. The disease is also said to prevail at Troy, and Hannibal, and other places in that part of the State.

CINCINNATI, O., July 21.—Three deaths from cholera are reported here to-day.

COLUMBUS, O., July 21.—One death occurred in this Penitentiary to-day, the victim being Sebert W. Chamberlain, who was sent from Cuyahoga County three weeks ago, under sentence for life for the killing of an old man named McCornaughey, at Solon. This is the fourth life-time convict that has died in the past two weeks of cholera.

[By Mail.]

Mt. Vernon, Ind. (July 18), Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

To give you some idea of the ruin that has followed close upon the heels of this "Demon of the Ganges," I will cite a few of the more prominent families that it has visited. In a family named Bell, two are left alive out of seven persons; in one one named Hovey, relations of Gen. Hovey, two died; in that of Sheldens, four deaths; in that of the Woodeys, proprietors of the foundry, the utmost havoc was made. One of the proprietors died with it; in his brother's family, a wife and two children, were buried, and so great was the excitement and fright that I am told the husband had to prepare the bodies for the tomb. In their father's family all but two were buried. These are individual cases. But I failed to find a single person who has not had cholera symptoms more or less violent in their effects. Every house is pervaded with the odors of disinfectants; every person smells of asafœtida and camphor; cherub-looking children give out this nauseating smell from their garments. Certainly it would seem that every thing possible has been done to stay the disease. Rosin, pine tar, and coal were burned by orders of the Board of Health, so that one could feel the heat all over the place, but in spite of all preventives and science, for ten days the plague carried off its victims. From my room at midnight, I could hear the noises of funerals. You cannot understand to what extremities the citizens and families have been driven. Medical aid was insufficient. The doctors could not be at all places at all times, and many have died who might have been saved had it been possible to have treated them the instant the disease came upon them. Yet the physicians have all acted heroically with a single exception, whose leaving with his family has excited a storm of indignation. But up till to-day he had worked hard. For ten days the doctors had had scarcely any rest, and been busy in going from house to house, for every dwelling almost had its cholera patients. Scarcely a business house was open to-day; the streets were deserted, the banks closed, and the depot thronged with citizens fleeing for their lives from the city. I think at least 700 persons have left to-day alone. People living in the lower land, or flats, and who have been unable to leave, have removed to store-rooms and warehouses where they are living, and hoping to escape the disease. New cases were reported to-day, but the general belief is that the disease has reached its height; at least the symptoms of the new patients are reported as less violent and much milder than those of two days ago.

One single fact remains to be cited, and that is there is seemingly no reason for this infliction of the pestilence. The town has had the reputation of being as healthy as Evansville, and one of the most healthy in Southern Indiana. The adjoining tracts are not swampy, and the bluff on which a part of the city is built is the highest between Evansville and Cairo. Some attribute it to the use of well-water; but every house has a cistern, from which the water for cooking and drinking is obtained, and the water of wells was probably used here less even than in other places.

From the St. Paul Pioneer, July 19.

It appears there have been five fatal cases of cholera in the northern portion of Kandiyohi County. The disease made its appearance among a party of emigrants, but recently arrived, and who were living in over-crowded quarters and extreme filth. Four of the immigrants died, the fifth fatal case being that of an old settler.

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 20.

The city mortality list for the week just closed shows an increase of 50 over the previous week—the number being 291 against 241. Cholera appears for the first time in the record, 14 deaths being attributed to that disease, 43 to summer-complaint, and 69 to cholera morbus. Fifty per cent of the deaths were among children under 10 years of age.

WASHINGTON.

THE GERMAN POSTAL TREATY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—Denial is authorized by the Post-Office Department, that the new international postal treaty between the United States and Germany makes a discrimination against American publications in the German language. By the convention it is agreed that, except in the small local carriers' charge, so long as it shall exist in the rural districts of North Germany, no charge whatever shall be collected in Germany on printed matter received in the mail. This carriers' fee is no a tax on papers alone, but a tax on everything delivered in sparsely settled districts, and there are only a few districts in which even this fee, amounting to only one-third of a silver groschen, or a fraction of one cent, is collected. Correspondence between our Government and that of Germany is now being exchanged, looking to the abrogation of the above provision in the treaty, which is deemed an undue though small advantage to Germany.

GOLD TRANSFERS.

The recent heavy shipments of specie to Europe make necessary large transfers of coin from California to the East. It is expected that another party, in addition to the one which left here last week, will be started West in a week or two to bring more treasure to New York.

CUSTOMS FEES.

A southwestern Collector of Customs was to-day directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to exact a fee of 20 cents for every jurat to an oath on entry of a vessel coastwise, in addition to the fee of 25 or 50 cents prescribed in the schedule of fees of April 7, 1873, for receiving certified manifest, and granting a permit on the arrival of a licensed vessel.

THE EUREKA MINING COMPANY.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided in the case of the Eureka Mining Company that the sixty days allowed for filing adverse claims includes both the first and the last days. This decision has the effect of ruling out the claims of squatters to lands located by the Company.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

WASHINGTON PERSONALS.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Secretary Robeson and Attorney-General Williams are the only members of the Cabinet in the city.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following have been appointed Storekeepers of Internal Revenue: Webb W. Casto, Seventh Indiana District; William H. Hovey, First Wisconsin District; George W. Face, Second Kentucky District.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Stock, Bond, Gold, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The attempt to corner Erie is a failure. The stock was active to-day, but fluctuating from 60⅛ to 65, and finally closed at 62⅛. Other stocks were steady in the morning, but there was a slight general decline. There was no particular interest except in Erie. Pacific Mail fell off from 39¾ to 39⅛; Western Union, ⅛.

PRODUCE.

State and Western flour and wheat are very firm, without material change, but with good sales. Corn was a shade firmer, with sales of 63,000 bushels at 55c to 57c for Western mixed. Oats steady.

MILWAUKEE.

Forger Sentenced—Robbed by Circus Followers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 21.—Mrs. VanVliet, the forger and confidence woman, was to-day sentenced to two years' imprisonment at Waupun. Her counsel read a statement from her when she was asked whether she had anything to say in relation to her trial and sentence. The paper was a plea for clemency on account of her age and ill-health, and on account of her children. In view of the many skillful operations of the woman, her punishment is not a severe one. No fewer than six indictments were filed against her.

Several successful robberies were committed to-day in broad daylight by parties supposed to be traveling with Lent's Circus. The sufferers are H. L. Hendrickson, commission merchant, at 128 Reed street, and Charles Schlitz, liquor merchant, at 425 Chestnut street. The former lost $200 in money and a draft for $193, and the latter $53.

San Francisco Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—A fatal accident occurred at the Mason street excavation to-day. A rock weighing over a ton fell from the bank crushing Andrew Cummings to a shapeless mass, and fatally injuring John Gallagher.

Mayor Alvord received a letter to-night from Philadelphia stating that the Mayor of that city, members of the Council, and heads of departments to the number of thirty-five, will leave for this city July 26.

The Democratic County Committee to-night adopted strong resolutions against the policy of granting subsidies to railroads; also against Chinese immigration.

Railroad Accidents.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 21.—This afternoon a passenger train on the Bristol Railroad ran into a herd of cattle, near Bristol, and the engine and one car were thrown from the track. The engineer, Rufus Shippee, was killed. None of the passengers were injured.

Probable Wife Murder.

CLEVELAND, O., July 21.—On Saturday evening a Russian Jew, named David Adeler, proprietor of a millinery establishment on Loraine street, knocked down and cruelly beat his wife, so injuring her that physicians have given up her case.

NEW YORK.

Additional Details of the Brooklyn Trust Company's Suspension.

The Question of Mills' Suicide Not Yet Determined.

Miscellaneous Local News.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The rumor is current this morning to the effect that Judge Alexander McCue, the largest stockholder of the Brooklyn Trust Company, on whose application the Company was forced to suspend payment, and a Receiver was appointed, has been, since the death of President Mills, transferring his real estate to his wife, in order to secure himself from loss in case the Trust Company proved insolvent.

The *Tribune* publishes the fact of the transfer, in this way, of a piece of property valued at $90,000.

Judge McCue, of Brooklyn, publishes a card denying that the real estate transfer to his wife had anything whatever to do with the suspension of the Brooklyn Trust Company, as it dates back to May 1. The Judge says he does not believe there will be total loss of capital, much less any loss to depositors.

The Secretary, M. T. Rodman, says as to some reports concerning himself, that he borrowed $30,000 from the funds of the Company, for which he has deposited as security Connecticut town bonds of the nominal value of $40,000, which are quoted in Wall street at 75 to 80 cents, so that the Company cannot lose by the transaction. The name of Thomas H. Rodman has been connected with the Secretaryship of the Company. This is wholly a mistake.

Following are the latest facts and rumors as to the affairs of the Brooklyn Trust Company:

The capital stock of the Company was $500,000, but this, it is said, has been all absorbed. There is $300,000 worth of what may be considered worthless loans. The defalcation of Mills is between $150,000 and $200,000, and Rodman's loans are $34,000, so the prospect of the depositors realizing anything for some time is not considered very encouraging. Last Friday or Saturday Mills stated to his son that he felt worried about his account in the Trust Company; that it was overdrawn. His son said to him: "Father, you had better attend to that at once; something might happen to you." He replied: "I'll look into it right away." He accordingly made an arrangement with a capitalist, a relative, for a loan to cover his account with the Trust Company, which was to have been negotiated on Tuesday, the day of his death. It is stated that three months since Mr. Low resigned the Vice-Presidency on the score of ill-health. A few weeks since it was suggested by Messrs. Chauncey Rockwell and others, that it would be well to investigate the affairs of the Company, in order that some decision might be made as to the Georgia and railroad bonds, and their true value ascertained. Mills objected and tried to postpone the investigation, although at this time no defalcation on his part was suspected. In this objection he was supported by Rodman, the Secretary. There appears to have been occasional discussions among the Directors, and the minority were called by Mills and Rodman the "Mechanics' Bank gang." On Monday last, the day before his death, the former requested the investigation to be postponed. Rodman says that he (the President) expected to receive $34,000 on the following day, and the Directors are of the opinion that on Monday he found he would be disappointed. When it was discovered that irregularities existed, the Secretary admitted that Mills' account was overdrawn, but said that $25,000 would cover the deficiency. He said when the irregularities commenced he remonstrated with Mills, who replied invariably that he did not want to hear anything about it, as it would be all right before long. The Company has also loaned further sums of money on doubtful securities, but the amount is by no means so large as either the Georgia bonds or Connecticut railroad loans.

The opinion is pretty generally entertained that Rodman will be removed from his office of Secretary of the Trust Company, as well as from the Deputy City Treasurership. Some go further and say he ought to be punished as a criminal for permitting the city to deposit weekly with the Company from $400,000 to $500,000. Of course his chief, City Treasurer Sprague and his sureties were responsible to the city for the safe-keeping of the money.

As against the theory of suicide, the real estate agents of the deceased say that one hour before he left for Coney Island, Mills agreed to a contract to finish houses which had come into his possession by the failure of their holders to repay the money advanced; that Mills was certainly as cheerful and as genial as he ever seemed. They transacted all his real estate business for him, and say that from this source Mr. Mills' income was $44,000 per annum. The value of his real estate is put up at $473,000, including mortgages aggregating $136,000. Secretary Rodman said to-day that various eminent New York firms hold the Georgia bonds, and that the Broadway Bank holds $300,000 of them. He believes the Company will pay every dollar it owed to depositors without calling on the stockholders for a cent. The assets were reasonably good, though some of the securities were slow. The amount of the Brooklyn City funds on deposit with the Trust Company was $595,803.

There is a rumor in circulation in Brooklyn to-night that the East River Bridge Company is among the list of sufferers by the defalcation of Mills and suspension of the Trust Company. The Bridge Company declare, however, that, though at one time they had large deposits in the Brooklyn Trust Company, the funds of the Bridge Company had recently run out, and, it is said, the Company had overdrawn its account in the Brooklyn Trust Company to the amount of $30,000.

The *Tribune* to-morrow will publish the following: "The assets of the bank are $2,860,559, and the liabilities unknown. The embarassments were known to some of the depositors for two months, and several withdrew their accounts. One, upon advice from a stockholder, drew almost his entire deposit a month ago. The stock of the Company, lately worth 125, sold Saturday for 50."

Isaac Logan was stabbed and killed with a pitchfork, to-day, by Michael Kearen, at Linden, Union County, N. J. Logan was in the field loading a wagon with hay, when Kearen, who had been on a spree, came up, took a pitchfork from him, and stabbed him three times in the lower part of the body, inflicting wounds from which he died this evening.

Ex-Gov. Lowe and D. B. Thompson were to-day associated with William C. Dewitt for the defense of Lizzie Loyd King alias Kate Stoddard. To Messrs. Dewitt and Thompson will be assigned the labor of preparing for the trial of the prisoner, and it is understood that ex-Gov. Lowe will be the leading counsel for the defense.

The State Department at Washington has decided, after a careful review of the proceedings before the United States Commissioner here, not to issue a warrant of extradition in the case of Carl Vogt, the alleged Belgian murderer. This will give Vogt his liberty.

John Pitt, the Russian deserter, in pursuit of whom Deputy Marshal Stephenson lost his life, was arrested this morning by Deputy Marshal Crowley in a brick-yard at South River, N. J., where he had obtained employment. A number of Russians employed in the yard made a desperate attempt at a rescue, but were cowed by the determined demeanor of the Marshal.

Senator Morton and Party at Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Ks., July 21.—Senator Morton and party, who arrived in this city from Colorado, was serenaded by the band of the Fifth United States Infantry this evening, and many citizens and officers called and paid their respects. In response to repeated calls from the large throng of people assembled in the street, Mr. Morton made a short speech, in the course of which he stated his visit had no political purpose in view, and expressed the opinion that all questions tending to divide the country and array one section against another had been settled. This is the Senator's first visit to Kansas, and he expresses himself highly pleased with the evidence of thrift and progress everywhere presented.

Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 21.—The railroad bridge over the Missouri River here, which was so much damaged by the tornado on the 4th inst., has been fully repaired, and to-day trains passed over again. One hundred and twenty-seven cars passed in one train.

NEWARK, N. J., July 21.—Chancellor Runyon to-day appointed Elias N. Miller, of Newark, Mason Loomis, of Mont Clair, and Conrad M. Jordan, receivers of the Mont Clair Branch of the Midland Railroad on application of the contractors to recover $60,000 on the tunnel and other parts of the road.

NEW YORK, July 21.—It is stated that the Erie Railroad Company proposes to build a trunk line from Port Jervis to New York, thus shortening the distance twenty-eight miles, and the time of travel seventy-five minutes. It is proposed to use the new route for through freight and passengers, retaining the old line for way-passengers, freight, coal, etc.

CANADIAN SCANDAL.

A Government Organ Authoritatively Denies Complicity of the Canadian Cabinet in the Canadian Pacific Railway Corruption.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, July 21.—The *Mail* this morning publishes a letter from the Hon. G. Ouimet, Premier of Quebec, denying that he received $6,000 for furthering Allan's Pacific Railway project. The following is the *Mail's* editorial in full on the great scandal case:

We are authorized by the members of the Government referred to in the communications of Messrs. McMullen and Foster, published in the Montreal *Herald* and Toronto *Globe* of Friday, and in the Montreal *Gazette* of Saturday last to state that, in so far as any part of those communications, or of the document published with them, tends or purports to implicate any member of the Government in any agreements, promise, or understanding to grant or to further the granting of the charter of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, or contract for the building of that railway as a compensation for assistance to the late general elections, or for a pecuniary consideration of any kind, or upon any ground, or for any reason inconsistent with their duty as members of the Government, those communications and documents are either absolutely and entirely false, or expressed as to convey an absolutely false impression; that the arrangement referred to by the late Sir George E. Cartier, in a published letter of the 25th of August last, was an arrangement personal to himself and Sir Hugh Allan, independent of and, until published, unknown to the other members of the Government, and that it had no reference to the Canadian Pacific charter or contract, or to the granting or to the furthering of either of them, and that at the earliest possible moment the whole of the facts and circumstances will be laid before a tribunal competent to receive the evidence respecting them, under oath.

DUBUQUE.

An Incest Case—The Catholic Benevolent Society—County Taxation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 21.—The man mentioned in these dispatches yesterday as being guilty of incest with his daughter, was arrested to-day. His name is Kintzal, a German. He waived an examination and is committed for trial, giving bonds for his appearance. The charge appears to be well founded. A similar case to that above referred to is rumored to exist, in the same neighborhood, and undergoing enquiry. These double cases of incest are causing great excitement.

A dispute has arisen in the Catholic Benevolent Society here, which involves the right of the Society to expel such of its members as are not Catholics. An injunction has been issued by the District Court enjoining the assumed exercise of this right, and asking that an indictment of the constitution of the Society admitting and assuming this right should be declared null and void, for reasons given in detail, but which amount to this that the exercise of such an assumption on the part of the Society is a violation of the rights of citizens. For to be a practical Catholic, as understood by the Society, and of the authorities of the Church, the members could not send their children to the public schools. The case excites great interest, as it involves serious and important questions, and will elsewhere as well as here.

The assessed value of property in Dubuque County for the taxation of 1873 is $9,142,625. This is about 40 per cent of the real value of the property assessed, and does not include much personal property or Government bonds.

DES MOINES.

The Illinois Railroad Rates—Killed by a Runaway—Threshing-Machines.

DES MOINES, July 21.—The stone of the Post-Office building here, which is built of Joliet (Ill.) marble, is scaling off and cracking badly.

The report that by the operation of the Illinois law railroad rates would be increased on the Rock Island Road through Iowa was an error. No tariff has yet been made on that road.

Mr. George Ransom, of Rockford, Floyd County, Iowa, was instantly killed on Wednesday last by being thrown from his wagon, drawn by his runaway horse.

The number of threshing-machines sold here this season exceeds that of any previous year, which shows a big crop of grain.

Harvesting in Central Iowa is progressing finely.

The weather is clear, and the mercury stood at 82 degrees at noon to-day.

MINNESOTA POLITICS.

The Recent Gubernatorial Nomination in Minnesota in a Muddle—Assertion that Washburn Was Really Nominated.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 21.—Since the adjournment of the Republican State Convention, facts have come to light showing that Washburn was nominated on the third formal ballot by a majority of three over all. Four votes cast for Attorney-General on that ballot were intended for Washburn, but throwing them out of the count, as they ought to have been, instead of being counted scattering, Washburn still had a majority of three. The knowledge of these facts is creating a deep feeling throughout the State, and the question is whether, under the circumstances, Davis can afford to accept the nomination received by mistake. The *Tribune* to-morrow morning will ask that the nomination be settled by the State Central Committee.

MEMPHIS.

Death-Sentence Commuted—A Murderer Caught.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 21.—Gov. Brown has commuted the sentence of Sturgeon, who was sentenced to death for the murder of Johnny Murphy, to imprisonment for life at hard labor.

John Layne, who murdered Joseph Lester, in Dyer County, Tenn., on 27th of June, and escaped, was captured last week, near the scene of the murder.

Fatal Bar-room Affray.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 21.—On Saturday evening an affray occurred at the tavern of Ralph Ord, in Camden, on the Monongahela River, near McKeesport, which will probably result in the death of John Caughtry, a coal miner, employed in Bisher's coal works. It appears that Caughtry was in Ord's tavern in company with another party, and, while drinking together, two brothers, Thomas and Oliver Gibson, came in. Thomas Gibson struck Caughtry and felled him to the floor, and while lying prostrate jumped on his breast several times, crushing three or four ribs, which penetrated the bowels, and bruising his head. Caughtry is still living, but his death is momentarily expected. The affray caused considerable excitement in the neighborhood, and a vigorous effort is being made to secure the arrest of the assailants.

First National Bank of New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Receiver of the First National Bank of New Orleans has arrived, and reports to the Comptroller of the Currency that he has received intelligence from his solicitor in Liverpool that the House of Lords has recently decided the last of the series of chancery cases in his favor, thus receiving some $70,000 or more to the fund for the general creditors of the bank.

Dry Goods Failure.

CLEVELAND, O., July 21.—The liabilities of R. A. DeForest & Son, who failed to-day, are reported to be about $400,000; assets not yet known.

Obituary.

CONCORD, N. H., July 21.—Ex-Gov. Colby, of Nw Hampshire, died in this city last evening, aged 80.

FIENDISH.

A Passenger Train Ditched by Robbers in Iowa.

The Express Messenger Robbed and the Engineer Killed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 21.—A special to the *State Register* from Casey states that the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific passenger train was ditched by robbers, four miles west of Adair, this evening. The robbers placed some kind of an obstruction on a sharp curve, and as Rafferty, the engineer, saw it, they shot him dead from the bank. The engine is on her side in a ditch. One baggage car is upon the bank, and another baggage car is upset in the ditch. The passenger coaches are nearly all right. The track is somewhat torn up. Several passengers are slightly hurt, though none dangerously. The robbers were masked, and, after opening and emptying the safe of the express messenger of its contents, they rode off on horseback. Assistant Superintendent Royce is on the ground.

ALBIA, July 21.—A train on the Central Railroad of Iowa ran off the track near the junction of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, at midnight on Saturday, some despicable wretch having broken the lock and turned the switch.

SECOND DISPATCH.

DESMOINES, Ia., July 21.—Dispatches have been sent to conductors on all trains passing through Iowa to wake up the telegraph operators at every station, and use all possible means to secure the arrest of the desperadoes. A construction train was sent up from Atlantic, and the wrecked train will probably reach here about 8 o'clock this morning. Aboard the train are thirty Chinese students, en route to Springfield, Mass.

John Rafferty, the engineer that was killed, was shot after he had discovered the obstructions, and had applied the air-brake and reversed the engine. It is very hard to get a report from the scene of the disaster to-night.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, July 21, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Rainfall in 24 hours.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	30.11	64	67	N., gentle.	....	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	30.13	72	54	N. E., fresh.	....	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	30.12	70	52	N., fresh.	....	Clear.
3:53 p. m.	30.08	71	45	E., fresh.	....	Clear.
9:00 p. m.	30.09	68	74	S. E., fresh.	....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.09	68	74	S. E., fresh.	....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 71.
Minimum thermometer, 63.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

MONDAY, July 21—10:18 p. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breckenr'ge	29.61	72	S., brisk.		Fair.
Buffalo	30.05	74	W., light.		Clear.
Cairo	30.09	74	Calm.		Clear.
Cheyenne	30.01	79	S. W., fresh.		Fair.
Chicago	30.09	68	S. E., fresh.		Clear.
Cincinnati	30.14	71	N., light.		Clear.
Cleveland	30.13	63	N. W., gentle.		Clear.
Davenport	30.05	71	S., fresh.		Clear.
Denver	30.06	78	N. E., fresh.		Fair.
Detroit	30.12	66	W., gentle.		Clear.
Duluth	29.83	73	S. W., gentle.		Clear.
Escanaba	29.98	66	S., gentle.		Clear.
Keokuk	30.03	70	S. E., fresh.		Clear.
Lacrosse	30.05	70	S. E., fresh.		Clear.
Marquette	29.96	67	S., gentle.		Clear.
Milwaukee	30.11	65	S. W., gentle.		Clear.
Omaha	29.87	72	S. E., fresh.		Fair.
Pembina	29.38	76	S. E. brisk.		Threatn'g.
St. Paul	29.87	71	S. E. brisk.		Fair.
Toledo	30.10	68	N. E., light.		Clear.
Yankton	29.72	75	S. E., fresh.		Clear.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—On Tuesday for the Gulf States, falling barometer, rising temperature, southeasterly winds, and partly cloudy weather, with continued rain on the Eastern Gulf coast. For the South Atlantic States, southeasterly winds and numerous local storms. For the Middle Atlantic States, southerly winds, higher temperature, and occasional local storms. For the Middle and Eastern States, northwesterly winds, and clear or partly clear weather. For the Lower Lakes and Ohio Valley, southwest to southeast winds, higher temperature, increasing cloudiness, and falling barometer. For the Upper Lakes and Northwest, falling barometer, higher temperature, increasing south and east winds, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, and in the Northwest local storms.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 p. m., July 21, 1873:

	Above low water.	Changes. Rise.	Changes. Fall.
Cairo	23 ft. 3 in.	....	....
Cincinnati	15 ft. 1 in.	1 ft. 1 in.	6 in.
Davenport	7 ft. 8 in.	....	....
Keokuk	9 ft. 0 in.	....	1 in.
Leavenworth	8 ft. 6 in.	....	....
Louisville	5 ft. 6 in.	....	....
Memphis	20 ft. 6 in.	....	7 in.
Nashville	2 ft. 10 in.	....	2 in.
*New Orleans	5 ft. 6 in.	....	....
Omaha	10 ft. 0 in.	....	10 in
Pittsburgh	5 ft. 10 in.	....	1 ft. 6 in.
St. Louis	20 ft. 0 in.	....	....
St. Paul	5 ft. 10 in.	....	....

*Below high water mark of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

THE INDIANS.

The Wisconsin Winnebagoes Preparing to Leave for the West.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 21.—Gen. J. M. Rusk, who is here to-day and attended the Winnebago Indian Council on Thursday, says the Winnebagoes will leave the State for a reservation in Nebraska with the members of their tribe who went there years ago, within a short time. Capt. Hunt will start with a hundred or so this week, and others will follow hereafter. The Indian Commissioner is very decided as to the course to be pursued, and he and the State authorities are agreed on the compulsion of those who decline to leave the State. The refusal to go on the part of some of the Winnebagoes is mainly due to the bad advice and mischief-making of one Lee, a Portage lawyer.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Capt. James Burns has captured the last remnant of the Apaches in Northern Arizon, in Castle Dome Mountains. Two hundred Apaches are now on their way to Camp Verde as prisoners. More Apache raids and murders in Sonora are reported via Guayamas.

The Crops.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 21.—The harvest in this quarter has been saved, and the yield of wheat is larger than ever before known. The weather is remarkably favorable for agriculturists.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 21.—A gentleman who has arrived in this city says some of the farmers there commenced cutting their spring wheat this morning. The reapers are at work to-day in a few fields near Minneapolis. This is spring wheat. Before the 1st of August harvesting will be under full head all over the State. The yield promises to be extraordinary.

MEMPHIS, July 21.—Crop reports from Arkansas, Mississippi, and North Alabama continue favorable, though the greater portion of Mississippi is suffering for want of rain.

Malicious Burglary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YPSILANTI, Mich., July 21.—On Sunday night the office of the City Clerk and Justice of the Peace was entered, and all the city records,—files of 1,100 chattel mortgages,—police dockets, papers and books belonging to the office, taken. A prohibition war is being waged here with considerable success, and the guilty parties are doubtless those opposed to the efforts being made to close the saloons.

Nebraska Immigration.

OMAHA, Neb., July 21.—One thousand Mormons for Salt Lake passed here yesterday and to-day. Two hundred Russian Mennonites left here for Columbus, Neb., to-day; 500 more are on the way, and a large colony of them are expected to settle there. A car-load of Chinese students went East to-day. Two car-loads of Swedes passed here to-day for Lincoln, Neb.

THE COURTS.

Two Co-Tenants Have a Row About Clothes-Drying Rights.

The Ryan Extradition Matter---The Prisoner Surrendered.

Phœnix Press and Tool Works---The Courts in Brief---New Suits.

Catherine Graf yesterday commenced suit against Christ. Charlson, in case, $10,000. The plaintiff alleges that she has been treated with great indignity and cruelty by the defendant. It appears from her statement that the parties are co-tenants, and that a short time back, whilst plaintiff was hanging clothes to dry in the common yard, Mrs. Charlson provokingly hung up a dusty carpet. Catherine complained of the dust, and Mrs Charlson would not move it; Catherine then moved it, and a scene ensued, in which both parties claim to have been the assailed. By and bye Chris. put in an appearance, and at nightfall sallied forth and procured a warrant on a "disorderly" charge, under color of which plaintiff was arrested and taken through the streets by an officer, in public disgrace, and locked up. She appeared before Justice Kaufman in the morning, and was discharged, there being no case. Action is brought for the suffering, disgrace, and needlessness of the alleged outrage.

LARGE DAMAGES FOR COLLISION.

The Master, yesterday, in the suit Groyun, owner of schooner Dolphin, v. schooner J. Bigler, reported in favor of the libelant, $3,702 repairs, and $680 demurrage. The latter is excepted to, and the Court will decide whether it is excessive or not. This collision took place in a dense fog, five days after the Chicago fire, off Sheboygan, when the Peshtigo fires were also raging. The evidence was of a most contradictory character, and the case a very difficult one. Wm. H. Condon for libelant and Wm. L. Mitchell and Robert Ray for defendants. This is the largest collision case decided in the Admiralty Court of Chicago for many years. The Court will give a decree for the repairs as above stated, but the demurrage may be cut down upon consideration.

AN UNLUCKY ATTORNEY.

Attorney Sherburn is the most unfortunate man, in regard to head-coverings, in this city. He is always involuntarily supplying somebody with a first-class plug. The other day he had a plug built by contract, with exceeding great care, beauty of design, and excellence of finish, and the first time he wore it to court some appreciative genius walked it off. Yesterday the following notice, under the victim's signature, again adorned a frightfully obdurate, stiff-necked, and dusty-looking structure, in Judge Rogers' room:

"If the owner of this water-shed will return my hat, which he has this morning stolen, and if he is in need of a better covering, I will give him an order on Mackenzie for one of his best. The hat he took was made for my head, and I want it. You, or some one else of the 'dead-beat' order, have stolen two hats from me, from under the very nose of 'Justice,' within the last three weeks."

The rejected plug was left on the bar, and during the temporary absence of the Clerk that also disappeared.

THE RYAN EXTRADITION CASE.

John Ryan, as he calls himself in his petition for habeas corpus, but John Sullivan, a Missouri jail-bird, as the police authorities maintain, was yesterday again brought up before Judge Porter, in the Criminal Court, on hearing on the same petition. This is the man who was guilty of using improper language to the Court. He was arrested by our police on information that he was an escaped prisoner from a Missouri jail, and nearly got off, a few days ago, on petition for habeas corpus, on the representation that he had been arrested without process. A continuation was had, and prisoner was remanded, and the process was in the meanwhile procured. Yesterday, Marshal George B. Douglas, from Missouri, arrived, and on the prisoner being brought up, and it being contended that he was not the man wanted, the Marshal was put on the witness, stand, and identified him as the escaped prisoner, whereupon the proceedings were brought to an end, and the petition refused. Sullivan was then taken away under an escort of four policemen, one on each side, with handcuffs, one before and one behind, Supt. Washburn and a detective bringing up the rear.

THE PHŒNIX PRESS AND TOOL WORKS.

John Lauer and others yesterday obtained an injunction, in the Circuit Court, restraining George C. Tobias from selling any of the property of the Phœnix Press and Tool Works, and also from any interference with the books of the company. The bill, which was lengthy, and filed late on in the afternoon, affirmed that Tobias has control of the books of the concern, he and complainant being proprietors, in partnership; that he has all along refused to make up a balance-sheet, and will not give a satisfactory account of his stewardship. He avers various causes for suspecting his partner of unfairness, and he prays an accounting, and that Tobias be restrained collecting moneys, or in any way disturbing the estate, pending the hearing of the suit.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Leave was given to Charles W. Rose to file proof of debt, with leave to prosecute, against Cleaveland & Johnson, in bankruptcy, in the shape of a supplementary petition showing that petitioner is a creditor of the debtor for $185.27, balance of salary, and a claimant for damages, $1,500, for breach of contract. The same person filed a formal objection to the proceedings against debtor being dismissed.

Nehemiah Neumann was adjudicated bankrupt, and a meeting of creditors ordered for Sept. 16.

The proceedings in Ira Y. Munn et al., Peter Adler, and J. & M. Metz, were referred to Register Hibbard for final report; and proceedings in the matter of Wm. Fisher were referred to E. G. Johnson for final report.

In the matter of Max Hahn and Joseph H. Bougard, an alias warrant was issued for meeting on the 13th August, and the same for 12th August in the matter of James H. Smith et al.

The Assignee of the Merchants' Insurance Company, in bankruptcy, yesterday filed with the Register his account for the month just past, showing a balance in hand, after a payment of certain dividends and salaries, of the sum of $57,532.57.

In the matter of Higgins & Brand, R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee; and in the matter of Hansen & Wulff, George W. Campbell was appointed Assignee.

IN ATTACHMENT.

Richard B. Appleby, of this city, yesterday filed affidavit in attachment in the Circuit Court against John Pansbacker, a citizen of Logansport, Ind., claiming $273.50 on a note of $250 dated Aug. 1, 1872, payable one day after date with interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

THE COURTS CONDENSED.

Christoph Werner yesterday commenced suit against the City of Chicago, in case, $10,000 damages, in the Superior Court.

The following assumpsit suits were commenced in the Supreme Court, yesterday: John P. Rice et al. v. Henry and Joseph Lambrite, $1,200; Sarah G. and Lizzie Hammill v. Peter T. Allen, $1,000; Myron Spear v. F. F. Mueller, $1,200; Linn v. Wetterstrom, $1,000; John Treffer v. John Lessler, $2,000; G. S. Richardson & Co. v. Bernt J. Larde, $1,500.

In the Circuit Court, yesterday, Christina Sophia Hammell commenced suit against Louis Bartels, in assumpsit, $2,500 damages.

Joseph Freund yesterday commenced suit in debt, $1,400, in the Circuit Court, damages $1,400, against Daniel A. Loring and C. G. Bowen.

Samuel L. Bailey commenced suit in the Circuit Court, yesterday, in covenant broken, $10,000 damages, against James C. Clemment.

Ernst M. Guenther yesterday commenced suit, in trespass, in the Superior Court, against Henry Hasemann, $2,000 damages.

The Marine Company of Chicago yesterday commenced suit, $20,000 damages, in assumpsit, in the Superior Court, Burton Brothers & Co.

Thomas C. Hewitt yesterday commenced suit, in assumpsit, $4,000 damages, in the Superior Court, against James Baxter.

In the County Court, yesterday, Judge Wallace was engaged in hearing the applications of officials for judgments for delinquent taxes.

Bayley & Greenslade yesterday commenced suit, in the United States Circuit Court, against John S. Crawford, in assumpsit, $2,500 damages.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES COURTS.—Bayley & Greenslade v. Charles B. Brown and John S. Crawford; assumpsit, $2,500. Thomas Williams and Martin Schurm v. Roberts & Hall; libel for freight, $161.34.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—7,878—Appeal. 7,879—Richard B. Appleby v. John Pansbacker; attachment bond. 7,880—Appeal. 7,881, 2, 3, 4—Appeal. 7,885—John Lauer v. George C. Tobias; bill for injunction. 7,886—Samuel L. Bailey v. James C. Clemment; covenant broken, $10,000. 7,887—Christina Sophia Hammell v. Louis Bartels; assumpsit, $2,500. 7,888—Joseph Freund v. Daniel A. Loring and C. G. Bowen; debt, $1,400. 7,889—Appeal.

THE SUPREME COURT.—44,245—Elizabeth v. Carl Baier; divorce on the ground of conviction on the charge of disorderly conduct. 44,246—John P. Rice et al. v. Henry and Joseph Lambrite; assumpsit, $1,200. 44,247—Catherine Graf v. Christ. Charlson; case, $10,000. 44,248—Ernst M. Guenther v. Henry Hasemann; trespass, $2,000. 44,249—The Marine Company of Chicago v. Barton Brothers & Co., consisting of Andrew and A. P. Barton and Samuel Longstreet; assumpsit, [illegible]. 44,250—Sarah G. and Lizzie K. Hammill v. Peter T. Allen; assumpsit, $1,000. 44,251—[illegible] C. Lindsay v. Charles M. Lindsay; divorce, on the ground of cruelty, adultery, and desertion, and for custody of child. 44,252—James Forsyth & Co. v. Michael Quinn; assumpsit, $500. 44,253—Thomas C. Hewitt v. James Baxter; assumpsit, $4,000. 44,254—Crane Brothers' Manufacturing Company v. Charles J. Hickey; assumpsit, $500. 44,255—Same v. William Hermann; assumpsit, $700. 44,256—Allen & Mackey v. Martin O. Walker; assumpsit, $300. 44,257—Same v. George B. Chittenden; assumpsit, $700. 44,258—Same v. Lyman Bridges; assumpsit, $300. 44,259—Amelia v. August Kohs; divorce on the ground of cruelty. 44,260—Ramien Brothers & Co. v. Frederick Niemicier; assumpsit, $400. 44,261—Myron Spear v. F. F. Mueller; assumpsit, $1,200. 44,262—Appeal. 44,263—Linn & Wetterstrom; assumpsit, $1,000. 44,264—Withheld for service. 44,265—John Treffer v. John Sessler; assumpsit, $2,000. 44,266—Christoph Werner v. the City of Chicago; case, $10,000. 44,267—Benedict v. Caroline Steible; divorce on the ground of desertion. 44,268—G. S. Richardson & Co. v. Bernt J. Lorde; assumpsit, $1,500. 44,267—Appeal.

THE MOORE JEWELRY ROBBERY.

Mr. Geary Obtains a Continuance of His Trial Until September—What He Then Expects to Prove.

The now famous thieves of the woman Moore's jewelry, which proved such dangerous trinkets to Capt. Hickey, were yesterday brought up for trial on the charge of stealing the property in question, in the Criminal Court, before Judge Porter, when Mr. Trude, for the prisoner Geary, prayed a continuance, putting in the following affidavit:

Nicholas Geary affirmed that, on the morning of March 21, the alleged robbery was committed in the house and from the person of Lizzie Moore and her companion, B. B. Cunningham; that he is informed that James Nolan has sworn before the Grand Jury that he will affirm before the petit jury that affiant was present at, and participated in, said robbery, and that the fruits of the robbery were delivered to affiant in the presence of John Craby by him, the said Nolan, and by affiant to M. C. Hickey, Captain of Police, who then and thereafter retained possession thereof; and that affiant gave to Nolan the nippers used in obtaining entrance to said Lizzie Moore's house; that said Nolan told John Ryan, an appraiser, that he was "going to put up a job" on Nick Geary to have him sent down, and would ring Hickey in; that he (Nolan) "had good help from the head man on the police, and if affiant was convicted he (Nolan) would be pardoned out;" that he has learned said Ryan is in Montreal, Canada, attending his sick father, to whom he was summoned suddenly, being expected back at his residence here about the 15th of August next, and that when he returns affiant will be able to prove these allegations. Further, that another witness, Pasco Pollock, is with the Chicago Circus, at Galveston, Texas, by whom he will prove that on the date of the robbery he (Pollock) was in bed with affiant at the latter's house, on Third avenue. Further that he cannot find Capt. Hickey, another witness, who, he has learned, is with his brother at Kansas City, Mo., and is expected to return on the 1st prox., and by whom he expects to prove that he never delivered any portion of said jewelry to him (Hickey). And he concludes by alleging that said Nolan has given a false name, and that he is a convicted felon.

In support of this affidavit, A. S. Trude, attorney for Geary, affirms that he called on Nolan, in jail, and learned from him that he was the only witness against Geary, and he recapitulates the allegations made above, and that he had conversed with M. C. Hickey, who had told him he was ready to swear that Nolan had never seen any jewelry in his possession, as testified by him in his evidence against Geary before the Grand Jury; and upon this and other similar grounds, a continuance is asked, in order that defendant may have a reasonable chance to defend himself. A continuance was granted until the September term, in the case of all the parties, viz.: Joseph Duncan, Patrick Connors, William Kelly, and Nicholas Geary.

THIEVES AND ROUGHS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Please oblige the residents of the district west of Halsted street to Centre avenue, and between Harrison and Polk streets, by noticing the band of thieves that rove around that section of the West Side (Ninth Ward) every night. A policeman is a scarce article,—I not having seen one there for the last five months, traveling after dark.

Day before yesterday, about 4 a. m., thieves were seen coming west on Harrison street with their arms full of ready-made clothing—the first gang meeting another gang in an alley and dividing the plunder. No policeman was to be found anywhere.

There is also in the same neighborhood or set boys from 14 to 20, whose chief delight in the daytime is mischievousness, rushing suddenly in upon a crowd of peaceable boys and girls, and throwing sand or pebbles in their faces. N.

CHICAGO, July 18, 1873.

A Farmer in Floyd County, Ind., Cuts His Throat in Anger.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, July 18.

A rather singular case of suicide occurred yesterday morning near Greenville, Floyd County, Ind. Solomon Miller, a well-known and highly-respected farmer of Floyd County, in which he was born and raised, lived within three miles of Greenville. On the 8th of last April he married Miss Mary Mason, an esteemed young lady of the same neighborhood, and had apparently lived happily with her until the disagreement which is supposed to have led to the suicide.

Yesterday morning at breakfast the young couple had a quarrel, during the course of which Mr. Miller threatened taking his own life. After breakfast, at 7 o'clock, his wife, who thought but little of his threat, went to a neighbor to make a call. She had been gone about an hour when a friend, John Sicelaff, going to the house to attend to some business, found Mr. Miller lying on the porch in a pool of his own blood, with a fearful gash in the right side of the neck, cutting the jugular vein. The razor with which the fearful deed was committed was lying at a short distance from the body, covered with blood. Life was extinct, as he had bled profusely.

Mrs. Miller was summoned immediately, and Mrs. Sicelaff went in search of Coroner Sinex, of Floyd County, who left last evening to hold an inquest on the body.

No cause for the deed is known other than the quarrel at the breakfast-table. The couple have lived together in apparent peace, and the suicide must have been the result of a fit of anger or aberration of mind. Miller is said to have been of a hasty and fiery temper. The young widow is deeply distressed by this sad ending to her short married life.

Miller was a member of the Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry during the war, and bore the reputation of a good soldier, sober and faithful. Since the war he has lived in Floyd County.

This suicide, coming so closely upon the heels of the Rabold homicide, has put the community in which it occurred in a state of great excitement. It will be remembered that about a month ago a suicide occurred in Floyd County, a lady ending her life by cutting her throat with a butcher-knife.

How Two Boston Girls Saved Him.

A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, writing from the summit of Mount Washington, relates the following: "Among the boarders we found many young ladies from Boston, three of whom have been spending nearly a week at the Tip-Top House. We found their experience very serviceable, and their company highly agreeable in the various scrambles about the mountain. They were sensibly attired, having religiously bound each other to wear but one polonaise each, and they had torn off a few lifts from the high heels of their boots. Two of them, during the passage around a very dangerous precipice which we came upon in the course of our rambles, by their heroic daring saved the life of one of the gentlemen of the party, rescuing him from a position of certain death, if dependent upon his own exertions. One of the young ladies, lying flat upon the ground, slid out over the bank from which the gentleman had slipped, clinging meanwhile to the feet of the second lady, who in turn clung fast to a sharp rock above. The gentleman was drawn up slowly and with great effort, having with pardonable indelicacy grasped his preserver about the ankles."

Enoch Arden.

Here is yet another Enoch Arden story, but it is not a bit poetical. Five years ago Mr. McDonald, of Fall River, suddenly disappeared, and soon after a body was found in a neighboring pond. Mrs. McD. recognized it as the original property of her lost husband, and, after burying it and wearing black for a proper period, she gathered together her five children and took unto them a new father in the person of Mr. Benson. The other day Mr. McDonald startled that household by darkening the doorway with his stalwart form. Benson slunk out of sight, and McDonald upbraided the frailty that stood before him, and demanded his children. The woman readily obliged him on that point, and obliged Benson at the same time, by joining him in his retreat from the exciting scene.

THE BROOKLYN DEFALCATION.

A Supposed Wealthy and Upright Man Proves to Be a Heavy Defaulter.

His Death by Drowning---Was It Accident or Suicide?

From the New York Tribune, July 19.

Another defalcation is added to the long list that has occurred within a few years past. The culprit in this instance is the late Ethelbert S. Mills, who was drowned on Tuesday, while bathing at Coney Island, and whose funeral took place yesterday, from the Second Unitarian Church in Brooklyn. It has long been known that Mr. Mills was a very large operator in real estate, and it was also known that several of his large ventures had not turned out well. Since his death these rumors have been more actively circulated, and it was even stated that his account in the Brooklyn Trust Company, of which he was President, had been overdrawn to a considerable extent in his endeavor to "carry" his speculative ventures, and that his general administration of the affairs of the Company was of the loosest description, the collaterals accepted by him on loans of very large amounts being of anything but a safe and certain character.

STATEMENT OF THE ACTING PRESIDENT.

Wishing to ascertain how much truth there was in these rumors, a reporter of the *Tribune* called on Daniel Chauncey, President of the Mechanics' Bank, and who is also one of the Board of Directors of the Trust Company, and, since the death of Mr. Mills, the President pro tem. of the Trust Company. Mr. Chauncey was in the Directors' room of the Trust Company's building, at Court and Joralemon streets, with several of the Directors, engaged in examining books and papers connected with the institution, and endeavoring to straighten up the accounts and obtain a clear understanding of the exact status of the concern. He received the reporter courteously, and while appearing surprised that anything should have been learned outside of the Company relative to the unfortunate condition of the Company's capital, declared that he had no wish to conceal anything. He knew little of Mr. Mills' private affairs, and until the present investigation was begun, knew very little of the affairs of the Trust Company. The Directors had the utmost confidence in Mr. Mills' integrity, and as he (Mr. Chauncey) was the head of another financial institution—which, however, was in no way a rival concern, the Trust Company not being a bank of discount—still he felt more delicate than he otherwise would have felt in making any extended inquiry into the management of the institution and the character of its loans. Individually, he was in favor of letting their depositors and the public know just how the concern stood, and he believed the remainder of his colleagues in the Board of Directors would agree with him. The other gentlemen present here signified their assent.

THE COMPANY'S CAPITAL SERIOUSLY IMPAIRED.

Mr. Chauncey, resuming his statement, said that on Tuesday last, on learning of the death of Mr. Mills, a meeting of the Board of Trustees was held, and he was chosen President pro tem. It was deemed advisable to have a thorough examination made of the books of the institution, although there was no intimation that anything was wrong. Mr. Mills bore the reputation of being a wealthy man, and surely none of his associates dreamed of his being a defaulter, or that he had by his course impaired the capital of the Company.

A brief examination quickly brought to light irregularities, and it was ascertained that the collaterals on which large advances had been made were worth far less than when the loan was made on them, and if sold would not begin to reimburse the Company to the amount of the loan. Since Tuesday the Examining Committee have worked each day except during banking hours, when the books are in use, and until midnight each night. The exhibit is an unpleasant one, but not so bad as the Committee feared after it had obtained some insight into the condition of affairs. The Committee is not yet ready to report, for the reason that it has not completed its examination of the books, and its members feel confident that it will be enabled to make a full report by Monday or Tuesday at the latest. It will not vary much from the estimate now made of the financial condition of the institution.

Of the loans and collaterals there are two large items which go far toward making up the discovered impairment of the capital. The first is a loan of $150,000 on $200,000 of bonds of the State of Georgia, issued in aid of railroads in that State, and which are better known as the Bullock bonds, having been issued by Gov. Bullock. It is claimed that these bonds were illegally issued, and the State authorities of Georgia refuse to pay interest on them, and none has been paid for the past two years. These may, and probably will, be redeemed by the State, but at present they could only be sold at a very heavy discount.

The New Haven, Middletown & Willimantic Railroad was originally built to accommodate local freight and passenger traffic. Thus far it it alleged to have proved anything but a success Arrangements, however, are making, it is understood, with the management of the New York & New England Railroad Company to lease the road, and, if this is consummated, the bonds may then possess a value far above their present price,

THE ESTIMATED EMBEZZLEMENT $100,000.

There are over-drafts of Mr. Mills to the amount of about $100,000. What he has done with this large amount does not appear. It is well known that he has been for several years a large operator in real estate, and it is conjectured that he has used the funds of the Company to carry along his speculative ventures. When the last dividend was declared the surplus of the Company was set down in round numbers at $150,000. This, of course, has gone, The impairment of the capital may reach 50 per cent. This, however, was taking the worst possible view of the case, and throwing aside altogether the depreciated and worthless collaterals. It was the sentiment of the Trustees that the impairment should be at once made good, and the institution go on as before. He thought this would undoubtedly be done. If the depositors will act for their own interest, and not precipitate matters by a sudden run on the concern, every one will be able to obtain his money, and without being inconvenienced, as the institution can go right on and transact business. Several of the large depositors had expressed their willingness to do this, and he thought there was not much doubt that an amicable understanding would be arrived at.

This statement of President Chauncey was also acquiesced in by his companions.

CHARACTER OF THE DOUBTFUL SECURITIES.

During Gov. Bullock's Administration the authorities of the State of Georgia issued several million dollars' worth of bonds in aid of certain railroads. Subsequently the State repudiated a large portion of these bonds, (1.) because they were issued fraudulently by Bullock, the railroads not having complied with the conditions named in the act by which the issue of the bonds was authorized; (2.) because the acts, or some of them, which authorized the issue of the bonds were alleged to be in violation of the State Constitution. Some gold bonds, which had been authorized for the purpose of exchange for existing obligations were repudiated, part of them because held by Henry Clews as security for his claims against the State, and others because the associates of Bullock had hypothecated the gold bonds with which they were intrusted for the purpose of conversion, and never turned into the Treasury the bonds for which the new issue was to be exchanged. At the time these frauds were perpetrated Henry Clews was the Financial Agent of the State. He was supposed by the Legislature which repudiated the bonds to have knowledge of the frauds which were perpetrated at the time of their issue, an investigating committee having reported to that effect.

The second item is a loan of $150,000 on $200,000 of first mortgage bonds of the New-Haven, Middletown & Willimantic Railroad Company, built as an independent road, but now proposed to be a link in the new air-line between New York and Boston. These bonds are also selling much below their face value, but the Committee hope, if not too closely pressed and compelled to close them out at a sacrifice, to realize something like the amount of the original loan. There are some other collaterals of small amounts that may prove a loss, but these in the aggregate do not foot up a large amount.

THE BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY.

The Company was organized a little more than six years ago, with a capital of $500,000. Mr. Mills was one of the chief organizers, and was chosen President, which position he has held ever since. The following are the officers of the Company: President pro tem., Daniel Chauncey, vice Ethelbert S. Mills, deceased; Vice-President, Josiah O. Low; Attorney and Counsel, Alexander McCue; Secretary, M. J. Rodman; Trustees, H. E. Pierrepont, J. S. Rockwell, S. L. Husted, Daniel Chauncey, John Halsey, Henry Sanger, W. C. Kingsley, W. S. Tisdale, Josiah O. Low, John F. Rolf, C. A. Sprague, Alexander M. White, Edward Harvey, James E. Fish, Alexander McCue, H. J. Cullen, M. D. The Company is authorized to act as receiver, executor, trustee, or guardian; can act as agent in the sale or management of real estate, collect interest or dividends, receive registry and transfer books, or make purchase or sale of Government and other securities.

MR. MILLS' DISASTROUS REAL ESTATE OPERATIONS.

It is known that some of Mr. Mills' real estate speculations resulted disastrously to him. Two years ago he built seven handsome houses on the main avenue leading to Prospect Park, and but a short distance from the main entrance. They are double houses, with handsome fronts, are built in Gothic style, finished in an excellent manner, and, with the ground, must have cost from $15,000 to $20,000. Not one of these have been rented, and they were lately sold much below their cost. He also built a row of five brown front houses in Clinton street, between Sackett and Degraw. These are large, elegant houses, costing probably not less than $20,000 each. None of these were rented or sold. In each case the houses were unsuited to the neighborhood in which they were built, and could neither be sold to advantage or rented for a sum sufficient to pay the interest on the investment.

THE THEORY OF SUICIDE NOT BELIEVED.

It was believed by many that Mr. Mills committed suicide, because of the peculiar circumstances connected with his disappearance, no one being with him when he was drowned, and the first intimation of his disappearance being his clothing found near where his body was afterward recovered. Since the defalcation has become known there are those among his acquaintances who are inclined to believe that he made away with himself because he knew that an exposure was inevitable. Mr. Gordon L. Ford, an intimate friend of Mr. Mills, has since closely examined the locality where Mr. Mills was drowned, at all hours of the day, more especially when the tide is the same as at the time Mr. Mills entered the water, and he is firmly of the opinion that it was an accident. This theory is strengthened by the bearing of Mr. Mills on the previous evening. He seemed to be in unusually good spirits, and discussed the plans of the morrow with more than his usual zest. His manner was always pleasant, and with those with whom he was intimate even jovial.

A PARALLEL CASE.

The case of Mr. Mills is, in most respects, a parallel to that of William C. Rushmore, former President of the Atlantic National Bank, who was killed a few years ago by a collision on the Long Island Railroad. Up to the time of his death Mr. Rushmore was considered a man of probity, and was supposed to be very wealthy. An examination of his affairs, after his untimely death, showed that he was bankrupt, and that he had used the funds of his bank to such an extent as to completely bankrupt the institution. A settlement of its affairs revealed that the capital and surplus were entirely used up, and about $100,000 of the funds belonging to depositors had also been taken. There was nothing whatever left for the stockholders of the original capital, and the wreck was cleared away and the concern started anew with new capital.

THE PRIVATE FORTUNE OF MR. MILLS.

Of the private business affairs of Mr. Mills little is known. His will has not yet been admitted to probate, and no inventory of his effects has yet been taken. Intimate friends of the deceased say that he was a man who said but little about his business, and as he was, by profession, a lawyer there was less need of his employing a confidential adviser than would be the case generally with capitalists. There were few even of his most trusted friends who could approximate to the amount of real estate held by him at any one time. It is believed that he was "carrying" large blocks of improved and unimproved real estate in Brooklyn, and paying considerable sums of money in the way of interest to enable him to do so, and, failing to realize at remunerative rates, the load was ultimately too much for him to carry. There are those who think that when his estate is settled, it may realized enough to reimburse to the Trust Company the amount overdrawn by Mr. Mills, but these sanguine hopes are not shared by the majority. A few days will probably suffice to settle the matter, and show what are the liabilities and assets of the estate. The revelations thus far made will astonish the majority of business men and citizens of Brooklyn, who deemed Mr. Mills one of the most wealthy and upright men in the community.

A STRANGE STORY.

Remarkable Case of Mistaken Identity in Brooklyn.

From the New York Herald, July 18.

On the morning of the 3d of July, the body of a man, about 30 years of age, was found in the water at the foot of Vandyke street, Brooklyn. The hand of the deceased was firmly secured by a rope to a satchel, and the satchel was found to contain seven large flat-irons. It was also discovered that the deceased had a bullet-hole in his head, and a box of percussion caps in the hip pocket of his pants. Some believed that the man had committed suicide, while others were of the opinion that he had met his death by foul play. If he had been murdered, it was argued, he would have been robbed, but it was found on searching his clothing that he had $21 in his possession. Strange as it may appear, there was nothing about the body except his clothing which would lead to his identity. Coroner Jones, being notified, caused the body to be moved to the Brooklyn Morgue, where it was reviewed by a large number of persons who had missing friends whose appearance corresponded with that of the deceased.

Four days after the body had been taken to the Morgue, a lady residing in Grand street, E. D., whose son-in-law had been missing for two or three weeks, called at the Morgue and positively recognized the deceased as that of the missing man Charles Diehl. Diehl, she said, had married her daughter contrary to her wishes and they had not lived very happily together. He went off, she said, in a fit of anger, and had in all probability committed suicide. His wife, knowing his disposition better than her mother did, said "No; if that was the body of Charley he was murdered. He never committed suicide, for it was not like him."

The uncle of Diehl also visited the Morgue, as well as others who knew him, and they all were firmly convinced that the unfortunate young man had come to a sad end. His family were thrown in great grief, and set to work at once to make preparations for his funeral. Diehl had been employed as agent for the Atlantic Life Insurance Company in New York, and, being pretty well known in the vicinity in which he resided, the funeral was largely attended. The body was put in the family plot, and Mrs. Diehl mourned the loss of a husband to whom, with all his faults, she was deeply attached, and dressed in the habiliments of a widow. Time wore on, and nothing occurred until yesterday to lead her to suspect for a moment that she was not a widow.

Yesterday, to her unbounded astonishment, she received a letter from her husband, who was, when he mailed the letter, at Key West. He wrote that he regretted leaving her so abruptly; regretted his hasty temper; said he was well, and hoped that nothing had occurred since his departure from the city that might cause her any uneasiness further than what she might feel concerning her erring husband.

Who the man is who was buried by Mrs. Diehl is a mystery which will probably never be solved, for now the remains have passed beyond recognition.

A Brutal Outrage on a Dumb Animal.

From the Galesburg (Ill.) Republic, July 19.

On Monday night, July 7, James Roberts hired John Randall and paid him $1 to take him out to the "John House," Mr. Randall obtaining a horse and buggy from Mike O'Conner for that purpose. About 10 o'clock he went to look for his conveyance, and discovered that it was gone, and that Roberts had also disappeared. Thinking that he taken the horse and buggy back to town, he felt no uneasiness at their disappearance, but came back to town, and, reporting at the livery stable, found that Roberts had not returned. Morning came, and neither the horse and buggy or Roberts came with it.

Mr. O'Connor by this time became alarmed, fearing that they had been stolen. He immediately communicated his suspicions to ex-Marshal Pollock, and requested him to work up the case. Mr. Pollock learning that Roberts had formerly lived at Fairbury, Ill., telegraphed to that place, and learned that he was there. Mr. Pollock went there on Sunday, took Roberts in charge, and took him to Peoria. On the route, Mr. Pollock persistently pumped his prisoner, but could learn nothing from him. Upon arriving at Peoria, however, Roberts "squealed," and, with tears in his eyes, told Pollock that if he would remove his handcuffs he would tell him where the horse and buggy were. Mr. Pollock replied that he would remove his irons if he would give the desired information, but that if he attempted to escape he would shoot him. Roberts then stated that they were about six miles from Peoria, on the Knoxville road, in the woods. Procuring a team, the Captain, with the prisoner, drove out to the place, and found the horse in a thicket not far from the road, tied to a tree, where he had stood from Tuesday evening until Sunday afternoon, with the check-rein fastened, and with nothing to eat or drink, and was nearly dead when discovered. Mr. Pollock unchecked the horse, when his head fell down, and about a pint of black watery matter ran out of his nose. He then tried to push some grass to his mouth, but his teeth were clenched, and he did not succeed. Upon attempting to lead him he staggered; but he was finally led to a small house about 275 yards from the thicket where he was hitched. Here a bran mash was made for him, but he could not eat it; and finally a little thin gruel was mixed, of which he drank sparingly. He was, after, a thorough washing and rubbing in salt and water, then turned loose in a grass lot, and was alive last Monday morning.

After the horse had been disposed of, Capt. Pollock took his prisoner and brought him to Galesburg. He was arraigned before 'Squire Marsh Monday forenoon, for examination, when the above facts were elicited, and Roberts was held in $1,000 bonds, in default of which he was committed to jail.

POPULAR MOVEMENTS.

The Fourth-of-July Platform of the Farmers of Cass County, Mo.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the farmers of Cass County, Mo., at a large meeting on the 4th inst.:

WHEREAS, We, the people of Cass County in common with the people of the West, believe that the proper safeguards have not been thrown around the agricultural and laboring interests of the Great West, by which they may be protected from the rapacity and avarice of the speculators and capitalists of the East; and

WHEREAS, We believe that the existence of a law which protects capital at the expense of labor to be pernicious and detrimental to the producing interests of the West; and,

WHEREAS, We believe the bonds of the rich man to be no more sacred than the plow of the poor man; and,

WHEREAS, We believe that the life and prosperity of the nation depends upon its agricultural and laboring interests; and that the permanence of our Government depend upon the honesty and integrity of our public servants; that the interests of agriculture demand increased and cheapened transportation to market; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we demand of Congress a just recognition of our rights and wants, less class legislation at our own expense, and the enactment of such laws as will best protect our interests.

Resolved, That we demand the reduction of tariff on imports to one for revenue only, and that iron, salt, and lumber be placed on the free list.

Resolved, That we believe the time has come when the bonds of the Government, owned by speculators and capitalists, should be taxed according to their value, and that, until the plow and reaper of the farmer are held as non-taxable, no species of property should be exempt from taxation.

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States should open the Kanawha & James River Canal, the great central canal, improve the navigation of the Mississippi River, and build the ship canal at New Orleans.

Resolved, That we bitterly condemn those members of the Forty-second Congress who voted for the Increase-of-Salary bill and the retroactive-pay clause, and that we unqualifiedly condemn the Chief Executive for signing a bill fraught with so much injustice to the toiling people of the United States.

Resolved, That the time has come when the interests of the people require that the strictest economy be exercised in the management of the Government, and that we therefore demand of Congress the repeal of the bill increasing the salary of the President, and Senators and Representatives.

Resolved, That in our future elections we will ignore partisan politics, and support only men and measures, and that the standard of men shall be honesty, integrity, and ability; the standard of measures shall be economy, retrenchment, and reform.

Resolved, That we view with alarm and indignation the prevalence of bribery and consequent corruption, and request our public servants to not only reject any improper offers that may be made to them, whether in the shape of a well-filled purse or a railroad pass, but to report to their constituents the would-be bribes that we may know who our enemies are.

The Reform Movement in Aroostook County, Me.

The "People's Reform Party" of Aroostook County, Me., met in convention at Bridgewater July 10; nominated legislative and county tickets; and unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

We, citizens of Aroostook County, in mass convention of the *People's Reform Party* assembled, believe and proclaim as our firm conviction, that no honest citizen should knowingly follow any political party or leader beyond the bounds of strict integrity. That from the earliest to the present period of our Government, the tendency of every party in long-continued power has, through its leaders, been towards extravagance and oppression, culminating in the most flagrant wrongs. Such has been the history of the Democratic party; such is the history of the Republican party of to-day. As in the past, so in the future, wrongs will increase; promises will be broken; platform and pledges will be ignored; and the most sacred oaths of office will be violated, until the people shall cast aside party shackles, and effectually rebuke all violation of public faith. The causes and issues that heretofore divided the great political parties in this nation having been settled by the events of the war and the constitutional amendments, and passed into history, it only remains now to secure the faithful execution of the laws, and the adoption of such measures as will but conduce to the welfare of the nation; therefore,

Resolved, That we emphatically condemn the recent course of the National Administration and Congress, for violation of solemn pledges, for corrupt legislation, for disregard of the rights of the people, for failure to secure the promised Civil-Service Reform, and the "Credit Mobilier" and "Salary-Grab" frauds; and that we will, with voice, vote, and influence strive to elevate into power only upright men, and to secure a purer administration of public affairs.

Resolved, That however much any party may claim to have accomplished as a party, the sacrifices of the country and of the dead and living heroes of the war, can make no vicarious atonement for present political sins.

Resolved, That the removal and exclusion of disabled veterans of the war from office in county, State, and nation, for no other reason than that they are too honest to obey the mandates of corrupt politicians, is not "holding the soldiers and sailors, whose valor saved the nation, in the undying honor" so often and so deservedly pledged to their services and sacrifices.

Resolved, That the recent action of a salary-grabbing Congress in depriving the newspapers of the country of free circulation in counties where published and of free exchange, is oppressive and unjust, and prejudicial to the intellectual needs of the people, and should be repealed.

Resolved, That we recognize the great truth that the right should always be strived for rather than mere success, and we pledge ourselves collectively and individually to absolutely discountenance every sort of political trading, wire-pulling, and place-seeking, and we demand solely honesty and capability in official positions, regardless of so-called political deserts.

Resolved, That while we heartily indorse all the educational and moral efforts put forth in behalf of Temperance, and acknowledge and rejoice in the success of such means, yet none the less do we favor and insist upon the impartial and rigid enforcement of the law, for the purpose of reaching those who are beneath the reach of moral influence and for the needed protection of persons and property.

Resolved, That the declarations and sentiments of the "Call" issued for this Convention meet an unqualified approval; and that we pledge to our nominees a hearty support, and cordially invite the assistances and co-operation of all men who desire political reform.

THE POPE AND THE ISRAELITES.

Rome (June 21) Correspondence of the New York World.

One who mixes much with the religious classes here, both lay and clerical, is struck with the strange strain of exaltation and fervor of feeling which seem to animate them. To-day, for instance, is a double fete among them. It is the festival of St. Louis Gonzagne, whose body, buried in the Church of St. Ignatius, is an object of veneration among the Romans, and of constant pilgrimages; and it is also a fete at the Vatican, as it is the twenty-seventh anniversary of the coronation of Pius IX. Meeting with some gentlemen who had been to visit the Pope to-day, I was impressed with the evident excitement under which they labored, and they soon began to speak of the Pope with great emotion. They spoke of him as a King—"A King crowned with thorns, but a crowned and veritable King," said one, "the only real King in the world." "Ah!" exclaimed one of these gentlemen—an American banker now visiting Rome—"The Jews were the first to symbolize the royalty of the Popes by crowning with thorns the head of Christ. Well, the Jews of to-day in Rome continue this work by inflicting all the ignominies of the passion of Christ upon the head of Pius IX."

I pricked up my ears as I heard this, for it was not the first time that I had listened to strange remarks concerning the influence which the Hebrew residents of Rome were exercising upon the politics of Italy.

"Yes," said another of the group, "they are at the head of the Holy Father's enemies here. They have the liberal press wholly in their hands—just as they have in Austria. *L'Italia* is edited by Artons; *L'Opinione* by Dena; *La Liberta* by Arhib; *La Nouva Roma* by Levi, all Jews. It is the same in Austria—only there they play second fiddle, while here they lead the orchestra."

"I heard one of them say the other day," added another, "words like these: 'We have precipitated the Catholic Church to the bottom of an abyss, from which she cannot emerge. If she should arise from it triumphant, I should swear that she were divine, and I would be baptised.'"

"But the Holy Father," said the first speaker, "exhibits no rancor to these foes of his. He regards them as far less culpable than the Government who employs them. Have you heard," added he, turning to me, "of what the Pope said to the MM. Lemann yesterday?"

And then he related to me the following narrative:

You are perhaps aware that there are in Rome two brothers, Jews, who long since embraced Christianity, and who are now known as the Abbes Lemann. They are especial favorites of the Pope, and yesterday (the day of the feast of the "Sacred Heart of Jesus") they had a private audience with the Holy Father. On seeing them enter, he exclaimed:

"Ah, my sons! come, let us talk of the Israelites."

"Very Holy Father," said they, kneeling before him, "your Holiness declared a few days since in an admirable discourse that it was necessary to prostrate ourselves before God as Jacob prostrated himself before Isaac. Ah, well, we, sons of Jacob, come to prostrate ourselves also before him who continues Isaac upon the earth, before the Vicar of Jesus Christ."

"Yes; it is very true," said the Pope. "I bless you as Isaac blessed Jacob. But, God be praised, the Pope is not blind like Isaac; he is not ill. Your visit gives me pleasure, my children, because in these last days the Israelites in Rome have caused me much pain and affliction. They conduct all the bad journals in Rome against me and against the Church."

"Yes, very Holy Father," responded one of the brothers, "many of the Israelites mixed up in the revolutionary movement resemble at this moment Paul rushing with fury upon the road to Damascus to persecute the infant Church."

"He fell from his horse," exclaimed the Pope; and he added, with tenderness:

"Let us pray for these Israelites, that they also may have part in the triumphs of the Church," and he repeated the prayer for the Jews which is in the "Mass of the Presanctified," said upon Good Friday.

One of the brothers then presented to the Pope a copy of the panegyric upon Joan of Arc which he pronounced this year at Orleans.

"Ah, Joan of Arc," said the Pope; "Mgr. Dupanloup greatly desires that she may be beatified. I desire it also. But it is necessary to regard circumstances. At this moment there is making in France a great improvement towards the good, which proves that France regains her life—a movement to our Lady of Lourdes, to our Lady of Salette, to our Lady of Chartres, to our Lady of the Garde—a movement for the cause of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and in all these pilgrimages one sees many officers and deputies. At Lyons, also, we have our Lady of Tourviere. It is well to have great love for pilgrimages—we know that we are all pilgrims upon the earth."

But to come back to the fete at the Vatican to-day. The Pope received a numerous deputation of the "Young Men's Catholic Society" of Italy, and also the representatives of 203 Italian dioceses. Queen Isabella of Spain asked to be present at this audience, and she showed profound emotion. She is to be present also at a mass to-morrow with her children, who are to receive the communion from the hands of the Pope. They have arranged for this purpose an altar in the hall of the Consistory, and a large number of Cardinals, Bishops, Romans, and foreigners are to be admitted to the ceremony. When Queen Isabella entered the presence of the Pope she fell at his feet, shedding a flood of tears.

AN ARAB VENDETTA.

A Story of the African Desert.

Khartoum (April 10), Correspondence of the New York Herald.

Few people, probably, are aware that the vendetta is as popular among the Arabs as among the Corsicans; but such is really the case. I have, since my arrival here, heard of instances in which a family feud was kept up to the fourth or fifth generation—kept up, in fact, until one or other of the hostile families was extinct. As a good illustration of how the system works, I will tell you a story with regard to the family Ababde, which inhabits the land of Berber, and rules over the Corsican passage in the Nubian Desert, between Berber and Koraske. In the second decade after the Turkish invasion of Soudan, about thirty-six years ago, while the stern Mehemed Ali still held the sceptre of Egypt with iron hand, the Turkish Governor, Abbas Aga, ruled in the Province of Berber—a man stern and just, as the treatment of the wild inhabitants of internal Africa and the political condition of the newly conquered country at that time demanded. Abbas Aga at one time undertook a journey of inspection into the neighboring Province of Taka. The Chief of the Ababdes, an Arabian named Chalifa, took advantage of the absence of the ruler to restore his former sovereignty in his own country. He assembled 4,000 cavalry, stormed the chief town of Mucherif, murdered the Turkish officials, robbed the Treasury, and declared himself legitimate sovereign of the country.

Abbas Aga was at Gos Redjeb, with 400 soldiers and two cannon, when be received information of the insurrection. He quickly returned with his escort back to Berber, the chief town of which the insurgents had meantime left, having intrenched themselves at Gamneta, close to the hill, behind a stone wall. Abbas Aga hemmed them in, and shot them down to the last man. Not a soul was spared. Ten thousand spearsmen remained dead on the spot, among the rest the Chief Chalifa. His brother, Baraka, stepped into his place as Chief of the Ababde. Peace and order were thus restored for some years, until Abbas Aga died. On receiving the news of the death of his faithful servant, Mehemed Ali ordered the brother of the deceased, Suliman Aga, to go from Cairo to Berber, to take possession of the property, and bring the family that had been left behind to Cairo. Suliman Aga came to Berber, obtained possession of the property of his brother, and finally brought his family, four boys, who had scarcely passed infancy, and their mother, through the Nubian desert from Berber to Koraske. As Suliman Aga was the deputy of the great Mehemed Ali, and as besides he was entrusted with the transport of the State chest, he was accompanied by seventy or eighty soldiers. The caravan road is in the hands of the Ababde, and Baraka collected there camels and men of his stock. This journey was the last opportunity of avenging the blood of their Chief and their brethren on the blood relations of the murderer. The deed of vengeance arranged and resolved upon was no secret. About half way through the desert the caravan encamped at midnight in the valley of Suir, and, being fatigued by their journey, the travelers carelessly gave themselves up to sleep. The well known quietness and security of the desert may have been the cause why Suliman Aga, notwithstanding that he had much money with him, was so imprudent as to fix no sentries over the camp. In this valley the hand of vengeance was to strike. The Ababdes, who, when traveling, are armed with swords, fell upon their enemies while they were still sleeping, at 2 o'clock in the morning, and killed Suliman Aga, together with all his followers. In a few minutes eighty persons were dead.

The young children and their mothers were spared, since the custom of the vendetta can be exercised only on men. The property of Abbas Aga and the State chest fell into the hands of the assassins. The children were brought back to the banks of the Nile, and there exposed to their fate, and the Arabians disappeared with their plunder into the interior of the desert. Thereupon the memorable Mehemed Ali ordered the Governor of Soudan, Ahmed Pasha, to send the head of Baraka to him, and to extort the plundered heritage and the State chest to the last farthing, from the family of Ababde. Ahmed Pasha fitted out a suitable expedition, with the order to pursue, to the last drop of his blood, Baraka, who, after the above-mentioned affair, had fled into the territory of the neighboring family, Bischarin. Baraka was entrapped and cut down, together with his adherents. His head, as had been ordered, was sent to Cairo. In his place his nephew Hussein Chalifa, the favorite son of Chalifa mentioned above, became Chief of the Ababde. He had to atone for the sins of his ancestors; he had to pay the indemnity for the plundered State Treasury, and the heritage of the family of Abbas Aga. An agreement was entered into by which he was bound to pay a certain monthly sum to the heirs for thirty years, and this period of thirty years did not terminate until two years ago. The four children who had been left in the desert were brought to Egypt, and there reared. When they were grown up, one of the brothers, Ahmed Abbas, returned to Berber, and there obtained employment from the Government, at the same time receiving monthly installments of his legacy from Hussein.

Hussein Chalifa was cleverer than his ancestors; he masked his evil designs under a prepossessing exterior, professing himself to be a faithful and obedient servant of the ruler of Egypt. His thirst for vengeance was not, however, satiated—the immense sums he had to pay, the blood of his father, of his uncle, and of so many thousands of his stock, called aloud for vengeance. Accordingly he sought to utilize for his own purposes the scandalous maladministration of the Turkish officials. Two years ago he succeeded in obtaining access to the Viceroy and in convincing him of his own loyalty and of the rapid decay of the State under the Turkish *regime*. As a result, the higher Turkish officials were deposed and Hussein Chalifa was appointed "Mudir" of Berber and Dongola. Whether the Viceroy acted wisely in appointing as Governor of two provinces remote from the seat of government a man who was the chief of a rebellious family, a family thirsting for vengeance, future events will show. Hussein Chalifa proceeded to remove the Turkish element, filled his offices with natives, dispensed with all garrisons, save an indispensable number of sentinels, on the pretence of economy, and obtained considerable influence over the weak-willed and mindless Pasha of Khartoum. The Pasha became so subject to Hussein Pasha that he asked for his advice on every question, no matter how trivial, so that in the end it was Hussein, and not the Pasha, that ruled in Khartoum. A short time ago Hussein seemed to have obtained the object of all his plots and desires. He accused one of Abbas Aga's sons of a crime, and demanded his surrender from the Pasha of Khartoum. The unfortunate young man, clearly foreseeing that his surrender to Hussein meant certain death, fell at the feet of the Pasha, and, with tears in his eyes, implored that he might not be given up to his enemy. His entreaties, however, were of no avail. He was put in chains, and to every expostulation the Pasha gave the simple reply, "Let him go." At this juncture, however, several leading inhabitants of Khartoum, among others the Austrian Consul, intervened, and succeeded in obtaining the release of the young man. His safety, however, will not last long, and the only way he can hope to effectually escape the inveterate vengeance of Hussein is to fly for ever far away from this place.

THE TRANSATLANTIC BALLOON.

Description of the Car and Its Contents---Scientific and Household Arrangements.

From the New York Graphic.

The car of the balloon, "The Daily Graphic," as designed by Profs. Wise and Donaldson, is now being carefully constructed under the direct supervision of the latter, and when completed will be a marvel of lightness, strength, and convenience. It will necessarily be a combination of store-house, dormitory, workshop, and observatory. It will be supported at one point only—its apex—and besides its own weight and that of the passengers and ballast, will have to bear the strain of the life-boat below.

It may be described in brief as to consist, in outline, of twelve stout ropes looped, with their twenty-four ends tied in the supporting ring above. These loops will be distended into a bell-like shape by three great hoops of stout ash, the lower of which, 8 feet in diameter, will support a flooring strong enough to hold most of the ballast. This flooring will be laid of two layers of narrow ash boards, the direction of one layer being at right angles to that of the other. This arrangement is designed to aid in resisting the pressure on the hoops from the ropes, which will pass around under the bottom of the car. Four and a half feet above this floor is another, resting on a hoop 10 feet in diameter. This will consist of one layer of light pine boards, to be removed and thrown out if necessary, but which, nevertheless, will be the "main floor" of the airy tenement. Between these two floors, and extending about four feet above the upper one, the siding will consist of stout rope network, with meshes of about four inches. Outside of this, and between it and the ropes, there will be a casing of stout canvass or duck, extending, however, only to the upper floor. About ten feet above this floor will be placed the third distending hoop, six feet in diameter, above which the main ropes will taper directly to the ring.

From the apex to the main floor the car will be covered with duck, the lower part of which will be cut and arranged to be rolled up in separate pieces, like curtains. There will be four windows cut in the canvas siding, to look from in case it will be necessary to fasten the curtains down. There will also be an opening through the top, out of which a person may climb on a rope ladder into the ropes above. A man-hole will also be cut in the floor to allow access to the "cellar," where the ballast, &c., is stored. From ring to lower floor the car will be about sixteen feet. The ring will be a huge affair, consisting of three different pieces of metal, and designed to stand all tests, either of tension or jar. As an appropriate adornment, flags of various nations will be displayed from the upper part of the car.

Still more interesting, perhaps, than a description of the car, is a list of the things to be placed in it. The most prominent object in the lower apartment represented in the sketch is a basket capable of holding a number of men, and designed to be attached to the ring above, should it be found necessary to cut the large car away piecemeal to lighten the air-ship; or in case it should be thought desirable, through distrust of the large balloon from injury, it may be attached to the small balloon, the tender, and the party thus be given a new lease of life. It will also enable them to separate, leaving a portion only to continue the voyage, the main balloon being thus relieved of a portion of its fixed weight. In this apartment also will be placed the ballast, consisting of sand in twenty-five-pound bags, and in great part also in casks of water.

The water ballast will be especially valuable, because a small stream may be set flowing at night, hanged to compensate the loss of buoyant power of the balloon. Here, too, will be placed in abundance various kinds of provisions, consisting largely of canned food. Axes, hatchets, grappling-irons, rope in coils, and other necessary things will be stowed away. Torpedoes, with parachute attachments, will also be provided, to be let fall in the night. These will be set so as to explode when they strike the water. The direction of the flash will indicate the way the balloon is drifting. As to the furniture of the upper department, the main feature is the windlass, which may be put to several uses, the principal of which will be the management of the small balloon and the raising and lowering of the trail rope. It should be remembered that the balloonists will be prepared with rope to send the small balloon up two thousand feet above them, for the purpose of testing currents without wasting ballast. The windlass will also be used for raising or lowering the boat. A cage of carrier-pigeons, for half-daily or even hourly communication with the shore they are to leave, will be suspended overhead.

The scientific outfit will be of the completest kind, consisting of all the latest improvements in meteorological instruments, both for observation and for safety in managing the balloon. Among those for the latter purpose is an electric alarm apparatus, invented by Prof. Donaldson, to be attached to both the mercurial and the aneroid barometer. Thus, if the mercury in the former should rise to a certain height, by an increased air-pressure, showing a descent during the night to a dangerous nearness to the surface of the earth, alarm bells will ring, and the watching aeronauts will be warned to throw out more ballast. Wet and dry bulb thermometers, hydrometers, hygrometers, marine glasses, telescopes, compasses, instruments for calculating the position of the balloon astronomically, mathematical tables, and everything that science can suggest, will be furnished of the most approved styles and manufacture. The occupants of the car will be supplied with air mattresses, camp-stools, a small writing table, a lime-stove for making coffee and boiling eggs, and such necessary toiliet furniture as the may desire.

Perils of Ballooning.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Mr. La Mountain's terrible death by a fall from his balloon, on the 4th of July, near Ionia, Mich., recalls to mind some of the fatalities which have heretofore happened to balloonists in their perilous undertaking. What caused La Mountain's calamity was described in the *Ledger* yesterday. It was simply the result of utter carelessness in securing the rope gearing of the machine. This was so loose and unstayed that the gas envelope or globe was left free to turn upside down, and it did it with the most lamentably fatal consequence to the unfortunate balloonist himself. Since 1784 about twenty-five lives have been lost. Of the most prominent accidents, the first occurred in 1785, when De Rozier and Roumaine Laine attempted to cross from France to England in a hydrogen balloon, to which a small "mongolfiere" (or hot air) balloon was attached. After reaching a height of 3,000 feet the balloons took fire, were quickly burned up, and the voyagers were precipitated upon the rocks of the French coast and crushed to a jelly. Madame Blanchard, the wife of the celebrated balloonist of that name, assumed his profession, and in 1819, while making an ascent from the Tivoli Garden, in Paris, was dashed to pieces in consequence of her balloon taking fire from the fireworks discharged in mountebank style on the occasion. In Italy, several years later, a Venetian nobleman and his wife, having made several successful ascents, finally fell from a great height and perished on the spot. In the year 1824 Lieut. Harris, of the British navy, was killed by the too rapid descent of a balloon near London, and in the same year Windham Sadler, a skillful balloonist, who had successfully crossed the Irish channel, was thrown from his balloon and killed by a collision with a tall chimney in a descent at Liverpool. In 1863 an amateur aeronaut (Chambers) was killed at Basford Park, England, by the rapid descent of a balloon, his death being caused from the effects of the gas he inhaled as much as from the bodily injuries he received. In 1837 a fatal "parachute" descent was made from a height of 5,000 feet, by Robert Cocking, the apparatus being detached from Green's balloon, which rose from Vauxhall Gardens. The parachute, unable to resist the pressure upon it, collapsed, and, falling about the body of poor Cocking, the whole came thundering to the ground from a height of 1,500 feet, killing him instantly. Compared with the number of balloon ascents, the number of persons killed may be considered small, but the mortality, compared with the fatal results from any other pursuit, will be found to show a percentage quite large.

National Records in Danger.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

A mouse gnawing the end of a match may, any of these fine nights, convert the invaluable records of the War-Office, Pension-Office, or the Treasury, into smoke and ashes. As for the State Department, it is the universal opinion that if a fire once gets under headway in its tinder-boxy old building, it will make a clean sweep. Yet this building contains, among other things, the official copy of the Constitution, the originals of all the laws, and the manuscript papers of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Jay, Monroe, &c. We don't like to encourage Mullett, but really this seems a little too risky.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Annual Statement of President James F. Joy.

His Report of Last Year's Operations of the Michigan Central.

An Increase of $860,705.50 Earnings over 1872.

Why the Stockholders Did Not Receive Their June Dividend.

The Northwestern Increases Its Earnings $1,349,079.99.

Subjoined herewith we present Mr. Joy's admirable statement of the condition of the Michigan Central Railroad. Unusual interest attaches to it because the public are curious to know why the regular dividend was passed when the earnings show an increase of nearly a million over the year previous. In his characteristically vigorous manner Mr. Joy explains this and all other matters connected with the road:

DETROIT, June, 1873.—*To the Stockholders*: The following is a statement of the earnings and expenses of the Michigan Central Railroad, and also of the improvements and additions to the property of the Company during the last year, and its present condition. The gross earnings have been:

From passengers	$2,367,181.67
From freight	4,652,873.82
Miscellaneous	282,062.57
Total	$7,302,118.06
The gross earnings last year were	6,441,412.56
Showing an increase for the past year of	$860,705.50

The extent of road which has been worked, has not materially differed from that of last year. The Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Road has been extended during the year, though but little of the extension has been for any time in use. It is now being opened for use to Otsego Lake, which is its present northern terminus. Of this increase, $563,238.04 have been upon the main line, and $297,367.52 upon the branch lines.

The increase in passengers has been	$263,115.23
And in freight	606,775.06
In miscellaneous it has been only	915.12

These statements show a steady and healthy increase of business, which though not by any means so much as in other circumstances would have been the case, is perhaps all that ought to have been expected, if the difficulties we had to encounter during the whole year, but more especially in the winter, are duly considered. The expenses of operation, exclusive of

taxes have been	$4,840,565.87
Including taxes paid	4,986,935.46
Exceeding that of last year by	539,132.00
Leaving of net earnings above those of last year	331,673.50

The ratio of expenses to earnings, including taxes, has been 68 29-100 per cent, and exclusive of taxes, 66 29-100 per cent of the gross earnings. The net earnings for the year have been $2,315,182.60. The operating expenses of the main line have been, including taxes, 65 96-100 per cent of the gross earnings of the line, showing a decrease in those expenses of 4 4-100 per cent. The increase of the earnings from the whole property of the Company has been 13 36-100 per cent above that of last year. The increase of the earnings of the main line have been 10 60-100 per cent above those of last year. The increase of passenger business has been 11 37-100 per cent, and has been general on both main line and branches. The tonnage of the freight is very nearly equally divided between through and local. The through has been 48 54-100 of the whole, and the local 51 46-100. The increase in the whole tonnage during the year has been 14 41-100 per cent. The reduction in local rates from causes hereinafter mentioned, has been, during the last six years, and mainly within the last two years, 41 49-100 per cent.

During the last year, the reduction in local rates has been a ¼ of a cent per ton per mile, and the effect upon earnings has been such, that, though the local tonnage has increased above that of last year 95,800 tons, the local earnings have increased only $947.11.

All who read the Annual Report of the two last years were made aware of the necessity of very large expenditures for improvements, in order to put the road and its appointments in a condition to meet the demands of business pressing upon it. These improvements have been going on during the year, and are still in progress. There have been graded for double track 31¼ miles—from Detroit to Ypsilanti, on the eastern section of the road, in addition to work before done, 23¼ miles; from Niles to Lake, on the western division, 27½ miles. It was the purpose to have laid the track the whole distance during the year, but the wear of iron on the main track was so rapid, and it was so inexpedient to relay it with the iron rail, that more of the steel rail was absorbed there than had been anticipated.

The result has been that only 44 miles of the double track has been laid, while 97 miles of the main track has been relaid with steel, making in all, of track laid with steel rail during the year, 141 miles.

There are now, in all, 182 miles of steel rail in the main line, exclusive of the double track, which is beginning, as is seen, to have a very sensible effect upon the expense of working the road. As stated in the report of last year, it is believed that, with a completed steel track, this expense may be reduced to 60 per cent of the earnings.

The cost of the double track, including rails and the grading of the 81 miles, bridging, ballasting, etc., has been	$988,384.11
The cost of single track, including steel rails	1,166,153.60
	$2,154,537.71

At Jackson, where so many divisions of the road centre, the machine-shops have been completed, and are now just put in use. Also a round-house with 52 stalls, the whole on a scale adequate to the present and probable future demands of the road. A new passenger-house has been built there, suitable to the wants of that place. A new passenger-house at Buchanan. A new engine house at Michigan City, with 22 stalls. At Chicago, a freight and office building, 80 feet by 105, and three stories high. All these buildings are first-class, of stone or brick, with slate roofs. At Chicago also, a freight-house has been built, of a more temporary character, but of brick, 80 by 496 ft. All costing during the year ... $326,124.08

The necessity of enlarging the station grounds at Chicago has compelled the purchase of additional lands there, and of leasing still more at an annual rent. Lands purchased cost ... 60,108.58

At Detroit, also, there has been added to station grounds, lands costing ... 106,236.00

Lands have also been bought at the Junction three miles from Detroit, for the erection of car-shops and round-house. The lands purchased comprise nearly 100 acres and have cost, during the year ... 28,928.39

The construction of shops for repairing cars is now in progress upon the grounds, and by the close of this season it is hoped they may be in readiness, and all shops removed from the station-grounds, which are all needed for station purposes.

In the operating department the power of the road has been increased by 48 locomotives, at a cost of ... 700,000.00

Four first-class passenger coaches, with twelve wheels; ten of same description with eight wheels; sixteen second-class; twelve baggage cars; twenty-five accommodation cars, and 1,235 cars of all kinds for freight purposes have been added to the rolling stock. Of these, 612 were box merchandise, and 623 were platform cars. The aggregate cost has been ... 1,251,292.04

On the works at the junction, viz: car-shops and round-house, and on the foundation of a new grain-house at Detroit, there have been expended ... 51,743.46

The various main items of expenditure for construction during the year amount to ... $5,066,133.25

It is not necessary, perhaps, at once to complete the double track of the road for the whole distance between Detroit and Chicago, but it will be required at an early day. Including the air-line it has now 145 miles double tracked, and there are to go down immediately 23 miles more, making of double track which will soon be complete, 168 miles. This is judiciously distributed, and with ample sidings elsewhere, will for the present enable the road to meet the demands upon it so far as track is concerned.

Stockholders may well inquire why so large expenditures have become so suddenly required to restore and maintain the value of their property, and also if it is likely to accomplish the object aimed at. The necessity for the expenditures will be made strikingly apparent.

Allusion has been made in the reports of the Company for two or three years past to the rapid construction of railroads which might affect its local traffic by competition at its local points. The effect of the intense competition for through business is probably understood by all stockholders. At Kalamazoo the road is crossed by a branch of the Pennsylvania system of roads, running far north into the State. Also by a branch of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern to Grand Rapids. At Battle Creek it is intersected by the Peninsular Road connecting with the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne, and also with the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan at Lansing. At Albion and at Jackson it is intersected or reached by two other branches of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Road. At Wayne it is crossed by the Flint & Pere Marquette. At all the important points on the main line, and at several points on the other division lines, full competition is established, and substantially all local points is as fully fixed by competition as are the through rates. The result has been everywhere a reduction of rates, and for the information of stockholders we place before them the results from freight, both local and through, for the years running from 1865 to 1873, inclusive of both, showing the number of tons carried in each year, the number of tons carried one mile in each year, and the gross earnings therefrom, and the rate of freight per ton per mile which has ruled each year:

Year.	Tons of freight moved.	Tons moved one mile.	Freight earnings.	Earnings per ton per mile.
1865	485,275	72,937,319	$2,283,529.47	.3 6-100
1866	533,451	84,897,713	2,208,591.82	.2 60-100
1867	578,177	91,950,418	2,285,521.69	.2 49-100
1868	938,586	101,264,251	2,482,974.16	.2 45-100
1869	802,835	131,827,774	2,755,206.48	.2 9-100
1870	823,770	132,903,174	2,634,438.87	.1 98-100
1871	1,105,875	190,606,687	3,072,557.58	.1 61-100
1872	1,238,313	216,739,727	3,379,625.54	.1 56-100
1873	1,416,792	246,078,512	3,852,933.41	.1 57-100

It will be noticed how gradually, but certainly, rates have been sinking from 3 6-100 per ton per mile in 1865 to 1 56-100 in 1872 with slight increase in 1873. It follows that we are doing all freight business, including local as well as through, on an average, at very nearly half what the rates were eight years ago. To illustrate the effect of this take the year 1868 as an example. This is only five years ago, and then the rates had declined from 3 6-100 per ton per mile in 1865 to 2 45-100 in that year.

The gross earnings from freight in that year were $2,480,974. In that year the surplus to be divided among stockholders after paying expenses and interest was $944,328. Now, had the Company been compelled to do that business that year at the rates of last year, viz., 1 56-100 per ton per mile, the gross receipts would have been $1,579,722, instead of $2,480,974, and the difference would have been $901,251, which is very nearly the total surplus of that year credited to income account. If we had also been compelled to do the through passenger business of that year at present rates, which is about four-fifths of the then rate, there would have been a deficit in earnings even to pay interest on the then debt of the Company.

At that time the road was tasked to its full capacity to do its business. It had not increased its power for ten years, and its rolling stock but little. The through freight line had just been organized. The next year both power and cars were inadequate to the business, and the value of it could not be increased, with the road and its appointments maintained only up to their then standard. The result would have been an annual deficit for the last two or three years, but increasing with each year, and the Company would have been bankrupt.

Now reverse the case and take the business of 1872. The freight earnings of that year were $3,379,625, with the rate per ton per mile of 1 56-100. Had we been able to realize the sum of 2 45-100 per ton per mile, the rate of 1868, the earnings from that business would have been $5,310,123, or $1,930,497 more than was realized at present rates.

On the business of the present year, which is a large increase over that of last year, the difference is still more striking. In the last year the gross earnings from freight were $3,852,933.41. The rate per ton per mile was 1 57-100. At the same rate as in 1868 the earnings would have been $6,028,923.54, which is $2,175,990.13 more than was actually realized. That amount has been saved to the producer in a single year by the competition which has sprung up only within the last five years. The only comfort there is in it to railway managers is in the fact that the rate per mile was not reduced during the last year, indicating that competition for the present has done its worst. In fact it is difficult to conceive that business can be done cheaper with any reasonably adequate profit to the railroad companies.

The corollary to be drawn from all this is as clear and certain as it can possibly be, that to have remained stationary for the past five years would have been equivalent to bankruptcy, and that within the period of eight years past, to enable the road to earn even as much as it did five years ago, it must do very much more than double the business, because rates are only half as much as in 1865. But to earn only that would not avail, because to put the road in a condition to do double the business, all its capacity of power, rolling-stock, tracks, and station-grounds must be enlarged up to the point which will enable the road to double the business, and even then we should be earning no *more money* than we were in 1865. The earnings, therefore, must be so much more than double as will pay the increased cost of operation, and the interest on the increased capital, required to bring the road and all its appointments up to that degree of ability which shall enable it to do certainly three or four, or more, times the business of 1865. Much, however, it should be said in this account, may be credited to the increased economy in the management of so large a business over a perfect and ample track of steel rail, ample station-grounds, convenient and adequate repair shops, both for locomotives and cars.

There remains no doubt, however, that all that has yet been done in bringing the road up to the necessities of the case, and preparing it for the increased volume of business which must pass over it, is even yet inadequate. Very much the largest share of the evident and imperative necessity have been accomplished, and to some extent the benefits have begun to be realized in the augmented business. It will require much less, however, to double the present volume than it has needed to reach it, and it does not admit of a doubt that the path of safety is to aim at that result and be prepared for it. The present low rates will never be higher, and there is this compensation in them, viz.: that they turn and will continue to turn a world of business over the railroads, and those which shall be able to take it, and handle it with economy, may be, and probably will yet be, as prosperous in the future as in the past.

But it is clear that to accomplish this involves double and perfect track, and more than double power, and equipment, and all else in proportion. Though it has not all been accomplished in the past two or three years on the Michigan Central, a very long step has been taken towards it. Both power and rolling-stock have been much more than doubled; the capacity of the track has been more than in proportion increased, and the business in the last five years much more than doubled, and in the last eight trebled. The increased earnings during the year on the same extent of road have been, as above stated, $860,705.50.

This result, however, is by no means adequate to the necessities of the case, and the increase might as well have been nearly double as to have been what it was, but for causes which have been alluded to in former reports, but now more fully stated. While this Company has observed the tendency of rates, and appreciated the imperative necessity of enlarging the capacity of the road for the necessary increase in the volume of business required to maintain and augment its revenues, it has had no ability to control the connecting road east of it, and over which all our through business, so far as it could move at all, must pass. We allude to the Great Western Road of Canada. It will be impossible to make our stockholders appreciate or know the efforts made by the officers of this Company to induce the managers of that road in time to take such action as would enable it to receive and carry forward easily the business we should deliver to it. Certainly no means in our power have been unused. All efforts in the past have, until recently, been unavailing, and yet it is not too much to say that, during the whole of the past year, it has been clogged up with business. With the exception of work upon its loop-line, it has done almost nothing. While its clear duty was to provide ample sidings for the passage of trains everywhere, it has been choked at almost every point. While its power and rolling stock should have been not only ample to move rapidly the through business which we gave it, but also the business of Michigan and the other roads centering at Detroit, it has been worked with half the number of locomotives and a thousand less cars than have been found insufficient upon your road. It undertakes to do the ferry business at Detroit, but the means have been wholly inadequate, even before the winter set in. During several months, the cars could not be taken across as rapidly as was requisite, and for that period, all the time, large numbers of loaded cars, often as many as from seven hundred to one thousand, were waiting in our yards to be moved across. When winter came on,—and it was the most severe by far ever known in Detroit,—the difficulty was still greater, though, could the freight have crossed, it could not have been got over that road. For about three months, when business pressed most, this Company was compelled to refuse freight from its Western terminus to go through, and for two-thirds of that time there were from 2,000 to 3,000 cars waiting the passage of the river, and, when they finally passed, it was near a month before they could be got back to commence earning money upon your road. The result was to our business both unavoidable and disastrous, as it [illegible] equally to the Great Western.

This Company probably lost during the winter, from this cause alone, business amounting to about half a million of dollars, and that Company nearly as much; and each Company during the whole year has, including the winter loss, suffered very largely more than that, from the inability of the Great Western to meet the demands upon it, and carry the business of its road without delay, while the cost of doing it has also been to both Companies very greatly enhanced.

The Great Western Road is managed by a Board of Directors and by stockholders living in England. They are conservative, and very slow to appreciate the rapid changes in this country. They cannot easily be made to understand that a great line of railroad like theirs and ours, might be totally ruined by remaining stationary in its appointments for only the four or five years past, and that not to make progress was certainly to have retrograded in earnings just as fast as rates have declined. They have not been able to realize that the increase in the volume of the business should be really in a three-fold or larger proportion to the decrease in the rates of freight, in order that the revenues of the road may be maintained. It has seemed to be a satisfaction them that they had all they could possibly do, which seemed to them all that was desired. It has been only by the overwhelming pressure of business, and possibly the fear of rival roads, that the officers of that Company and its stockholders have come to realize the necessity resting upon them, if they would save the value of their property. This it is believed they now do; and it gives your Board and the managers of your road unqualified satisfaction to be able to say that that Company is beginning, though but beginning, to make adequate provision for present and coming business.

It is announced, and is no doubt true, that contracts are let for their double track from Detroit to Glencoe, the point where their loop-line diverges to Buffalo, and the work is in progress, to be finished in time for the winter business. This will give that Company two tracks from Detroit, to connect with the New York Central and Erie Railroads. They have contracted for locomotives enough to make their whole number 207, for freight cars enough to make with their present stock 4,754 for business purposes; also a new ferry-boat of large dimensions, ample new sidings for all purposes, and with enlarged shops and stations, etc., all to be ready before winter, and have provided and obtained the money therefor. These are estimated to cost $5,216,000, and, with the cost of the loop-line included, $9,716,000 expended, and to be expended, in bringing that road up to the necessary standard to meet the pressing business which has been so long crowding it. These things should have been done before, and will probably, so far as power and stock are concerned, be inadequate now when done.

It is, however, so large an effort in the right direction, and evinces so clear a conviction at last of the importance of the exigency, that it is regarded as a policy now settled, that that road shall progress, and be made adequate to all the necessities of business, both now and in the future. It is doubtless the only policy which can by possibility maintain the value of the property.

The Great Western Road is the most convenient outlet and inlet for the business of the whole State of Michigan, which very largely centres at Detroit. Its clear duty and interest is to command it, and not allow it to be driven off upon other lines. Yet, while it does this, it is also the most convenient connecting road for all the business of this Company to and from the Great West. It should be provided with both power and cars largely in excess of those necessary for the business of this Company. All its present provisions of cars and power, therefore, are likely to fall much short of the necessities to be imposed upon it in the future.

The International Bridge across the Niagara River near Buffalo, built by the Grand Trunk Company, is approaching completion, and will doubtless be ready for business before winter. The St. Clair River at Sarnia, at the outlet of Lake Huron, runs with a very rapid current, and never freezes. The Grand Trunk Road, starting from the Detroit station-grounds of this Company and running to Buffalo, crosses the St. Clair River close to the foot of Lake Huron at the point where it is always open, and with the bridge at Buffalo will give this Company an outlet for its business, even in the severest winter, which will be always open. The Board, therefore, feels that to the extent of the capacity of that road this Company will find relief when all other avenues fail, and that probably never again will it suffer so greatly as in the past three winters, and especially in the last.

With one open road always, with the enlarged means of the Great Western Company, and another powerful ferry at Detroit, it is hoped that the business of the Company may not again be interrupted until better and safer means of crossing the river by a bridge shall be secured.

The Canada Southern Road, it is understood, will be completed to Detroit this season, and may become a very important relief to the business of this Company. All these increased means of business east of Detroit create the conviction that there can be no such almost total stoppage of business in the future as in the past, and that it will move by one avenue or the other, if not by all, during the severest winter.

This Company now operates as branches, under leases, the following roads:

	Miles.
The Kalamazoo & South Haven	40
The Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw, just now open to Otsego Lake, and to within sixty-five miles of the Straits	212
The Grand River Valley Road	94
The Niles & South Bend	10

The rent paid for the Kalamazoo & South Haven Road is the interest on its bonds only. For the Grand River Valley Road it pays by way of rent, the interest on its bonds and 5 per cent on its stock, $492,000. For the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw it pays by way of rent the interest on its bonds, and after this year $70,000, of which, however, some more than a third belongs to this Company, which holds rather more than a third of the capital stock of that Company.

That Company has a land-grant of 600,000 acres, largely pine-timber lands given it to help construct the road. Of this some more than a third is the property of this Company in virtue of the stock so held by it. It is difficult to say what this land is worth, but it is safe to say it is of great value. These roads are all tributary to the main line of the Company.

Their gross earnings for the last year were	$1,138,821.14
The amount of business they furnish the main line is	387,517.59
The amount of the gross business of these roads, and the earnings upon the main line upon the business furnished by them is	$1,526,338.73

Or about 21 33-100 per cent of the whole business of the Company. The Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Road will necessarily be extended to the Straits. It is probable that soon, and it may be within a year and a half, the Mackinac & Marquette Railroad will be built, and the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw extended to meet it. This latter road would then become a thoroughfare for both travel and freight, and an important road in all respects, and is likely to become a very valuable property independent of its land-grant. It is in this connection that the Detroit & Bay City Railroad becomes very valuable to the interests of this Company.

It will own north of Wenona, opposite Bay City, and from that point to the Straits of Mackinac, 175 miles of road. It runs through a country mostly timbered with pine and hard wood. A large portion of its business will pass in and out by Detroit.

From the Straits to Marquette, a distance of about 140 miles, the State of Michigan has granted 1,000,000 acres of land to aid in constructing the proposed road between those two points. This may perhaps procure its completion before the close of next year. It will connect the road of this Company, by way of the Straits, directly with the mineral regions of Lake Superior, and will make it the direct route between the east and southeast and that very valuable country.

The local business of the road north of Bay City for 175 miles must also find its way in and out largely through Detroit. It will, therefore, be of very great importance to this Company that the lines between Detroit and Bay City, the outlet and the inlet for so long a line of local business, as well as of through travel and freight, should be owned and managed by it. This will enable it to control its own business and rates, and work with a vigor and promptness which would be impossible if its business there must go over the roads of one or two companies, in its way to and from Detroit.

These considerations have induced the Board to aid the Detroit & Bay City Railroad to some extent, with a view of controlling it, but without incurring any large obligations. There were subscribed along the line of that road, to aid in building it, $300,000, and a first mortgage bond was placed upon it to the amount of $20,000 per mile at 8 per cent. With these the road has been built in a very substantial manner. It is just now about being opened for use to Bay City. This, with our line north of Bay City, will make very nearly an air-line from our own station-grounds to the Straits of Mackinac, and will be the short route for all business to and from the Upper Peninsula of Michigan; and our own local business, as well as all through business upon our northern line, will start from and come upon our own station-grounds in Detroit.

By the terms of the construction-contract, the contractor was to have the bonds, local aid, and $11,000 per mile for building the road, and ironing it, and building station-houses and all appurtenances. The Managers of this Company, acting in its interests, and upon the request and by agreement with the contractor, undertook to place the bonds and furnish rolling-stock, and operate and manage the road, in consideration of the transfer of the stock to this Company; and this has been done with no other obligation whatever on the part of the Company, except that it took itself, and has sold with its guarantee, 274 of the bonds.

Two-thirds of the whole stock of that Company are the property of the Michigan Central Road, and this Company controls, operates, and manages it, running its own equipment over it, and charging a reasonable price for the use thereof.

The importance of controlling this road, however, was so great, in connection with the road north of Saginaw Valley, and the business of this Company thereto and from the West, that the Board would have failed in its duty to the stockholders had it not acceded to the easy terms upon which it could be controlled, and more especially when there was a near prospect of the whole route from Detroit to Marquette becoming a large and valuable through as well as local route. There is no obligation in any form to guarantee other than above stated any bonds or income or rent. The Board, however, anticipate that the road presently will earn enough to pay its interest, and soon will earn enough to pay for the use of rolling-stock in addition, and that with the connections made with Marquette, it will become a valuable property in all respects. None who are familiar with the management of railways will fail to appreciate the importance to us of controlling the link which shall connect so long a line of road belonging to this Company in the north with its own business-station at Detroit, and giving it the command of the business of the whole line.

The Board regret to state, that the work upon the small tunnel under the Detroit River, undertaken in part as a drainage-sewer for the main tunnel, but also to test the nature of the earth under the river, has developed such difficulties, as to compel them reluctantly to abandon that work.

It is not necessary to describe those difficulties. Suffice it to say that the work of completing the small or drainage-tunnel was originally estimated to require six months. At the end of two years, the Chief-Engineer states that it may possibly require six years to complete it. Fortunately, he would not allow any expenditure upon the main tunnel until he was made certain of its feasibility by that experiment. No large amount of money has been, therefore, expended in the work. It became certain, that it would be several years before the main tunnel could be commenced, and a much longer time before it could be finished, if it were by possibility feasible at all. It was also clear that, with the difficulties developed, it would involve a very much larger amount of money than could be commanded for that work. The only alternative is a bridge. At the last session of Congress a resolution was passed directing the Secretary of War to appoint a Commission of Engineers, to investigate and report as to the feasibility of a bridge or bridges across the river. That Commission is now engaged in its duties, under an order of the Secretary, and will report at the next Congress. The necessity is so great, and it is so important for all interests in the West, that they should be built, that it is believed the report will be favorable. In that case, within a year, a bridge at Detroit could be built, and all winter difficulties by the most convenient railway route would be at an end.

In concluding this report the Board may remark, that the last few years have made a great revolution in the business of railroads in this country. Continuous lines have become practically one road. All through business is done in through or line cars. The grain of the country is now moved half the year, mainly by rail, and largely at all times. The business is without limit, and is far beyond the ability of all railroads now built or likely to be built. It must be done at low rates, but present rates command it. With ample power and rolling stock—perfect and permanent double steel track—there seems to be, in the judgment of the Board, no good reason why the increasing volume of business may not much more than make up for the decreased rates. The revolution has been so sudden, and great also, that the difficulty has been to prepare the roads for it, and enable them to meet the emergency. No effort to accomplish this for the road of this Company has been spared by the Board, and on the whole, though there have been, and still are, great difficulties in bringing all parts of the line between Chicago and the Bridge up to the requirements of the business of the country, yet upon the whole the effort is about to be successful, and there is no good reason why in the future the road may not be as prosperous as in the past. By order of the Board.

J. F. JOY, President.

NORTHWESTERN EARNINGS.

A statement of the results of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company's operations for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1873, shows the gross earnings to have been $12,736,606.75, an increase of $1,347,079.97 over the previous year. The earnings were derived as follows:

From first-class passengers	$2,931,805.03
From second-class passengers	393,985.60
From excursions	85,033.10
From commutation	196,958.55
From freight	8,511,471.47
From transportation of milk	102,788.78
From transportation of express matter	237,530.75
From transportation of mails	205,337.21
From transportation of extra baggage	14,580.66
From miscellaneous sources	155,195.80

The operating expenses were $7,776,168.13. In the various works of construction carried on during the past year there have been expended $4,459,720.12, and for new equipment $1,438,013.96. The total charges for the year on account of extensions and the construction of new lines amount to $7,756,479.74. Notwithstanding these enormous outlays, which, together with the operating expenses, foot up a larger outlay than was ever before made by any corporation in the Western States during one year, the Company declared two dividends of 3½ per cent on the preferred stock and one of 3½ per cent on the common stock. The gross sum representing the road is $33,115,551.66, of which $14,993,020.40 is common stock and scrip, and $21,484,063.42 preferred stock.

Retribution.

One does not often read of so sudden and terrible a retribution as that which recently overtook a murderer in Cheshire, Conn. Michael Higgins, a farm-laborer, on the night of the 19th inst., stabbed, fatally, John O'Neil. A search for Higgins being instituted, his dead body was found in a room in the farmhouse. He had died of heart disease, superinduced by excitement.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... July 21.

Schr George L. Wrenn, Buffalo, 400 tons stone.
Bark Carrier, Ludington, 190 m lumber.
Bargo Mars, Ludington, 250 m lumber.
Bark Golden West, Sheboygan, 446 m lumber.
Barge C. O. D., Grand Haven, 310 m lumber.
Barge Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Schr Hero, Holland, 40 cds wood.
Schr Marion Dixon, Holland, 80 cds bark.
Schr Silver Cloud, Holland, 1,000 railroad ties, 58 cds bark.
Schr Honest John, Pentwater, 100 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Ketchum, Garden Bay, 1,500 telegraph poles, 3,000 cedar posts.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 602 m lumber.
Schr Live Oak, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr J. M. Forrest, Manistee, 175 m lumber.
Prop Chas. Rietz, Manistee, 125 m lumber, 200 m shingles.
Barge Harmony, Manistee, 150 m lumber, 10 m lath, 10 m shingles.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr J. O. Moss, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr E. G. Gray, Muskegon, 108 m lumber.
Schr Ithaca, Muskegon, 140 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, 121 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Speed, Muskegon, 102 m lumber.
Scow Banner, Connell's Pier, 60 cds wood.
Schr A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, 180 m lumber, 5 m lath.
Schr C. C. Butts, Saugatuck, 80 cds wood.
Schr Joses, Holland, 431 cds bark.
Scow Flora, Saugatuck, 70 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Schr Liberty, Muskegon, 70 m lumber.
Barge E. S. Robinson, Menominee, 420 m lumber.
Barge E. E. Tyson, Menominee, 420 m lumber.
Barge Menekaunee, Menominee, 550 m lumber.
Schr Australia, Pine River, 2,500 railroad ties, 600 telegraph poles.
Schr Harriet Ann, White Lake, 90 m lumber, 12 m lath.
Schr Florence, Pentwater, 80 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Stmr Alaska, Buffalo, 779 bars railroad iron, 2,600 brls salt, and sundries.
Schr Chicago Board of Trade, Erie, 780 tons coal.
Brig Pilgrim, Ford River, 175 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Pamlico, Cleveland, 700 tons coal.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, 489 brls sugar, and sundries.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 358 brls sugar, 90 tons pig iron.
Schr New Dominion, Killarney, 210 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr C. H. Hackley, Cheboygan, 215 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Schr Maj. N. H. Ferry, White Lake, 100 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Schr A. Bronson, Menominee, 176 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, 140 m lumber.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr John Miner, Muskegon, 20 m lumber, 460 m lath.
Schr Mariner, Centreville, 110 cds wood.
Schr Kate Kelly, Oswego, 450 tons coal.
Schr Belle Walbridge, Sturgeon Bay, 220 m lumber.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 112 cds wood.
Schr Progress, Holland, 45 cds wood.
Bark Kate Darley, Buffalo, 100 tons coal; Cleveland, 630 tons coal.
Schr Fleetwing, Buffalo, 585 tons coal.
Schr John S. Richards, Buffalo, 650 tons coal.
Prop Java, Buffalo, 500 brls salt; Cleveland, 100 brls oil.
Schr P. Hayden, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Maine, Ludington, 150 m lumber.
Schr Driver, Ludington, 150 m lumber.
Schr Sinai, Ludington, 120 m lumber, 15 half-brls fish.
Schr O. Shaw, South Haven, 45 cords bark.
Schr John Tibbetts, Manistee, 135 m lumber.
Barge William Burn, Grand Haven, 190 m lumber.
Barge Grand Haven, City of Grand Haven, 220 m lumber.
Barge Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, 260 m lumber.
Scow M. N. Dunham, Pike's Pier, 100 cords wood.
Schr Denmark, Ogantz Bay, 8,400 cedar posts.
Schr Cuyahoga, Cleveland, 425 tons coal.
Stmr Annie Young, Buffalo, 1,500 brls salt.
Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, 100 m lumber, 63 m lath.
Schr Despatch, Sturgeon Bay, 170 m lumber.
Barge Contest, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr Queen of the West, Muskegon, 170 m lumber.
Barge Comet, Muskegon, 230 m lumber.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr Octavia, White Lake, 130 m lumber, 3 m pickets.
Scow Magdalena, White Lake, 70 cords wood.
Schr Jenny Lind, Grand Haven, 90 m lumber.
Bark Menominee, Menominee, 220 m lumber.
Schr White Cloud, Cleveland, 450 tons coal.
Schr C. G. Cooper, Cleveland, 639 tons coal.
Schr S. Bates, Menominee, 125 m lumber, 250 m shingles.
Schr Hamilton, Garden Bay, 3,370 railroad ties.
Schr Black Hawk, Little Traverse, 124 cords wood.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr L. McDonald, Manistee, 170 m lumber.
Schr Lake Forest, Buffalo, 650 tons coal.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, 686 brls sugar, 951 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop James Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, 600 brls sugar.
Schr Cuba, Ludington, 200 m lumber.
Schr Madison, White Lake, 75 m lumber.
Prop Norman, Marquette, 377 tons iron ore.
Schr Bessie Boalt, Jacksonport, 1,800 telegraph poles, 2,000 cedar posts.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.

ARRIVED ... July 20.

Stmr B. F. Wade, Port Huron, sundries.
Barge Active, Peshtigo, 350 m lumber.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 1,413 cases fruit, 18 bxs fish.
Stmr Manitowoc, Sheboygan, 100 brls flour, and sundries.

ARRIVED ... July 19.

Barge Mantenee, Peshtigo, 660 m lumber.

CLEARED ... July 21.

Schr Mary Collins, Buffalo, 17,960 bu cord.
Schr J. H. Rutter, Buffalo, 64,000 bu corn.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, 34,500 bu corn, 30,000 bu oats, 400 brls flour, 500 sacks oil-cake.
Prop Wm. T. Graves, Buffalo, 43,720 bu corn.
Scow Laurel, Duck Lake, 1,400 bu oats, 6 brls beef, 8 brls pork.
Schr Progress, Holland, 4 brls pork, 1 brl beef.
Schr E. G. Gray, Muskegon, 50 brls salt.
Prop Chas. Rietz, Manistee, 300 bu oats, 3 brls oil, 5 brls beef, 3 brls pork.
Schr G. D. Russell, Buffalo, 60,000 bu corn.
Schr J. B. Wilbur, Buffalo, 27,000 bu corn.
Bark E. Jones, Buffalo, 40,000 bu corn.
Prop Alaska, Erie, 300 brls flour, 600 brls flour.
Barge E. E. Tyson, Menominee, sundries.

CLEARED ... July 19.

Prop Sovereign, Montreal, 100 brls flour, 200 brls corn meal; St. Catherines, 17,000 bu wheat.
Prop D. Ballentine, Buffalo, 48,000 bu corn.
Schr John F. Mott, Kingston, 19,000 bu corn.
Schr Hoboken, Kingston, 19,607 bu corn.
Schr Gilbert Mollison, Kingston, 20,142 bu corn.
Prop Scotia, Montreal, 18 bales buffalo robes, 77 bales broom corn; Port Colborne, sundries.
Prop Mohawk, Buffalo, 28,516 bu corn, 600 brls flour, 300 brls highwines.
Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, 17,000 bu oats, 16,000 bu wheat 1,600 brls flour, 230 pkgs oil cake, 115 bdls pelts.
Schr G. Smith, Oswego, 16,200 bu corn.
Schr A. Frederick, Holland, ¼ ton corn meal.
Stmr City of Toledo, Ogdensburgh, 11,943 bu corn, 200 brls flour, 19 bales dry hides.
Prop S. D. Caldwell, Port Huron, 26,000 bu corn, 400 brls flour.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 120 sks feed.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Lake freights were active at 5c for corn, and nominal at 5½c for wheat to Buffalo. Lower Lake freights quotable at 10½c for corn and 11½c for wheat. The charters were: To Buffalo—Schrs J. D. Wilbur, Angus Smith, Camden Jr., Crossthwaite, Elizabeth Jones, Kelderhouse, Azof, and prop Vanderbilt, corn at 5c; schr Unadilla (Saturday early), corn at 5½c; prop St. Louis, corn at 5½c; prop Badger State, corn on through rate. To Kingston—Schrs Knight Templar, and F. D. Barker, corn at 10½c; schr Nassau, wheat at 11½c. To Port Colborne—Schr W. H. Hoag and J. S. Richards, corn at 6c. To Walkerville—Schr Alice, corn at 4½c, free. To Ogdensburgh—Schr Brooklyn, corn on private terms. Total capacity equal to 22,000 bu wheat, 450,000 bu corn. From Milwaukee to Buffalo—Schr Bridgewater, oats on private terms.

OSWEGO, July 17.—Freights remain unchanged. The following charter is reported: To Detroit—Schr A. Ford, coal, 60c, free in and out.

BUFFALO, July 18.—Charters reported by H. H. Smith, Esq.: Brig N. M. Standard, coal to Chicago at $1.12½ per ton, free; schr Ataunto, coal to Chicago, up-town dock, at $1.25 per ton, free. Reported by Capt. Tom Collins: Schr Preble, stone to Cleveland at $3.00 per cord, free; schr L. Hanna, coal to Chicago at $1.12½ per ton, free; schr Col. Cook, salt to Cleveland at 6c per brl f. o. b.; schr Amaranth, coal to Chicago at $1.20 per ton, free, to North Rolling Mill; schr Atmosphere, coal to Chicago at $1.12½ per ton, free; schr J. Kelderhouse, same.

Miscellaneous Items.

From the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of the 18th inst., we take the following: "A dispatch from Port Colborne to Capt. E. P. Dorr, dated this morning, says that the schr Eureka is ashore at that place behind the east pier. She is loaded with coal, and is now full of water."

—From the Buffalo *Express* of the 15th we take the following: "The tug Relief yesterday towed to Tonawanda the largest raft that ever entered that port. It will cover an area of eleven acres. The actual measurement is 2,360,000 feet pine saw-logs, consigned to and owned by H. P. Smith & Sons."

—By the course of the voyage is not meant the shortest course the ship can take from her port of departure to her port of destination, but the usual and customary track. And it is customary for vessels in the course of the voyage to stop at certain places, though out of the direct line, it is not deviation. It must be shown, however, that it has been the long and uniform custom for vessels to stop at such places, and evidence of a few instances is not sufficient to establish such a custom.

—The contract for working out the last appropriation of 300,000 for improvements to the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal has been let to Messrs. Boyle & Roach, of Cincinnati. The lock will be 80 feet wide and 450 feet long; its depth is 15 feet. It is proposed to close up the canal about the middle of November, so as to give the contractors ample time to complete the work before the opening of spring navigation.

—The Detroit *Tribune* of the 19th says: "The heavy squall which took place in this locality and on Lake Huron, Thursday afternoon, was not without its results. Between Point au Barque and the River St. Clair it was very violent and was of some two hours duration. The schr St. Andrews, laden with lumber, was struck while off Sand Beach, and lost her jibtopsail, and heavy planks were upturned on her decks. The prop Wenona, on Lake St. Clair, had some of her skylights damaged. Vessels at anchor on the River St. Clair were driven before it for quite a distance, but suffered no other damage."

—The wreck of the Meteor, which lies sunk on the Canada side of the river, is being raised in accordance with the instructions of the underwriters. When got up, the cargo remaining in the wreck will be taken out of her and further disposition made of the hulk.

—Rarely a day passes but in some of our lake ports seamen desert the ship, notwithstanding the articles of agreement they have signed, and proceed to libel the vessel at some other point. If a seaman has signed the articles, and deserts in any United States port, he may, on the complaint of the master, be arrested and put in jail until the vessel sails or the master requires his discharge. The expense of this commitment and support while in prison, and also the charge for a person employed in his place, are to be deducted from his wages. His wages, however, are not stopped during his imprisonment.

—A side-wheel steamer called the Dispatch, which formerly plied between Port Stanley and Buffalo, was the first to commence the towing of vessels between Lakes Erie and Huron. The tug Hamilton Morton came out in 1855 and also towed through. She was subsequently rebuilt and called the W. K. Muir, and afterwards exploded on the St. Clair River, killing the Captain and several others.

—It is stated, on excellent authority, that George B. Sargent, of Duluth, has concluded negotiations with the Budgets, of Bristol, England, and Forbes & Dawson, of London, to construct six steamers for $750,000. These boats will form a line from Buffalo to Duluth.

—The schr Nothern Belle, sunk by the Annie Vought, was insured for $15,000. She was on her first trip, after being thoroughly overhauled and rebuilt at an expense of some $8,000. The Captain says he would not have taken $20,000 for her.

—The contract for some most important sections of the Welland Canal were signed on Thursday at Thorold by John Brown. In half an hour afterward a part of the stone for the upper locks was delivered on the ground. Also at St. Catherines, Ont., contracts for work were duly executed.

—Vessel men say the schr. Northern Bell can be raised. It is not thought that she can be in more than 10 fathoms of water. The wreck lies in the main channel, between Little Traverse and the Foxes, and about 10 miles south of Skilingalle Reef. Her spars have become detached from the hull, and are floating on the surface. They will prove no obstacle to passing vessels, however.

—The reason why no lights were seen on the schr Annie Vought at the time of the collision with the Northern Belle was, that she carries her lights aft of her mizzen rigging and her quarters, which are very rounding, and cover them from view when coming head on.

—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of the 21st says: "The new vessel launched at Wolf & Davidson's, Saturday, fairly bloomed with bunting yesterday, and was an object of interest to vessel-owners. Large numbers visited the craft during the day."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE
POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY,
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E. L. YOUMANS.

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Contents of No. 16, for August.

I. Electric Telegraphs. By Prof. A. P. Deschanel. (Illustrated).
II. The Study of Sociology—Discipline. By Herbert Spencer.
III. Footprints on the Rocks. By Prof. Charles H. Hitchcock. (Illustrated).
IV. The Nature and Influence of Foods. By Dr. Edward Smith.
V. Lunar Temperatures.
VI. The Problems of the Deep Sea. By Prof. T. H. Huxley.
VII. Condensed Milk in England. By Dr. Edward Lankester.
VIII. Lowly Vegetable Forms. By Rev. Hugh Macmillan.
IX. The Weather and the Sun. By Richard A. Proctor.
X. Orientals at Vienna.
XI. The Morbid Effects of Heat. By Dr. Wm. J. Youmans.
XII. Sketch of Prof. Coffin. (Portrait).
XIII. CORRESPONDENCE: Hydrophobia an Actual, not always an Imaginary Disease—The Transfusion of Blood.
XIV. EDITOR'S TABLE: Science in Educational Discipline.
LITERARY NOTICES: Helmholtz's Popular Lectures on Scientific Subjects—Walton's Mineral Springs of the United States and Canada—Spencer's Descriptive Sociology—Pynchon's Introduction to Chemical Physics, etc., etc.
MISCELLANY: Fossil Monkeys—Light Waves and Sound-Waves—Meteorological Observations in the Upper Atmosphere—Social Relations of Ants—Inherited Traces of Surgical Operations—Clay-Eaters—The Faculty of Direction—Habits of the Porpoise—Persistence of Cholera in Central Europe—Sponges—Jute Paper—Facts for Spencer—A Singular Race—Reproduction of Eyes in Crawfish—The Amarantus Blitum—Discovery of Ancient Egyptian Mines—The Sack-Tree—Substitute for Quinine.
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DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Imhof & Ertz has been dissolved by mutual consent. Chas. E. Ertz will collect all outstanding accounts and pay all liabilities.
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CHAS. E. ERTZ.

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No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
6	$300	5515	$300	11436	$300	17610	$300	23612	$300
16	300	5524	300	11450	300	17639	300	[illegible]	300
112	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	17649	500	[illegible]	300
137	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	17705	300	[illegible]	300
160	500	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300
196	300	5710	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300
263	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300
321	300	5797	300	11640	300	[illegible]	300	24017	1000
880	300	[illegible]	300	11647	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300
491	300	5817	300	[illegible]	300	18155	300	[illegible]	300
506	300	[illegible]	300	11710	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300
529	300	[illegible]	300	11719	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	500
619	300	6164	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300
651	300	[illegible]	300	11777	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300
709	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300
729	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300
860	300	[illegible]	500	11807	300	[illegible]	500	[illegible]	300
868	5000	[illegible]	500	11813	300	18584	300	[illegible]	300
879	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	5000	18747	500	[illegible]	500
909	300	6400	500	11840	500	18748	300	[illegible]	300
951	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300
999	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	18779	300	[illegible]	300
1123	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300
1173	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300
1380	100000	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	24451	300
1374	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	500
1400	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300
1407	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300
1411	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	24644	300
1444	300	7007	500	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	500
1480	300	7010	500	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	24740	300
1555	300	[illegible]	500	[illegible]	500	19178	300	[illegible]	300
1566	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300
1647	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	500	[illegible]	300
1708	300	[illegible]	300	12728	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300
1712	300	7106	300	12790	300	19876	1000	[illegible]	1000
1718	300	7170	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
$100,000.		$50,000.		$25,000.		$10,000.		$5,000	
1341	$500	19971	$300	21651	$200	8571	$200	[illegible]	$100
1342	500	19972	300	21653	200	8572	200	867	100
1343	500	19974	300	21654	200	8573	200	11515	100
1344	500	19975	300	21655	200	8574	200	11517	100
1345	500	19976	300	21656	200	8576	200		
1346	500	19977	300	21657	200	8577	200		
1347	500	19978	300	21658	200	8578	200		
1348	500	19979	300	21659	200	8579	200		
1349	500	19980	300	21660	200	8580	200		

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ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:30 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a. m.	*8:15 p. m.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:15 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	*3:25 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§5:15 p. m.	*8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

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CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Express via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	†9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Express, via Main Line	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	*9:15 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	*9:15 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, and Washington Express	*4:10 p. m.	*3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:10 p. m.	*9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	*9:30 a. m.	‡4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	*5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†9:30 p. m.	*4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:45 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	*7:45 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	*9:10 a. m.	*3:25 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	*3:25 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	*3:15 p. m.	*8:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p. m.	*9:25 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*5:30 p. m.	*7:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	†9:30 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*6:15 p. m.	*5:50 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*8:25 a. m.	*8:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	§8:15 p. m.	*7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	*8:25 a. m.	*8:20 p. m.
Cairo Express	§8:15 p. m.	*7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	*8:25 a. m.	*8:20 p. m.
Springfield Express	§8:15 p. m.	*7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:25 a. m.	*4:15 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:15 p. m.	*7:20 a. m.
Effingham Passenger	*4:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Kankakee Passenger	*5:15 p. m.	*8:35 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a. m.	*7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*7:10 a. m.	*8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§9:00 a. m.	*9:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	*9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*3:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*4:30 p. m.	*1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*5:30 p. m.	*6:15 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:20 p. m.	*6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	*7:40 p. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.; and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	*3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a. m.	*3:30 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a. m.	*10:45 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	*9:30 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	†11:00 p. m.	*5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	*9:30 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Marquette Express	*9:00 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.
St. Paul Express	†9:30 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex.	*10:15 a. m.	*3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southeast corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Accom. via Main Line	*7:20 a. m.	*8:55 p. m.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	*5:40 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	*9:00 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	*8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†9:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	*3:40 p. m.	*9:35 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	‡7:20 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†9:00 p. m.	‡8:20 a. m.
Mail	*4:55 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:30 p. m.	*9:35 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 96 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Leave Chicago	*9:30 a. m.	8:45 p. m.
Arrive at Lafayette	*2:25 p. m.	1:50 a. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	*5:55 p. m.	4:45 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:20 p. m.	9:50 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:37 a. m., 8:35 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ELGIN, 36 MILES.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 12 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Passenger	9:20 a. m.	5:30 p. m.
Freight Accommodation	5:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW,
CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 454 STATE-ST., Chicago.
It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician, having been practicing in Chicago for the last 18 years. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively the worst cases of CHRONIC AND PRIVATE DISEASES of the GENITO-URINARY ORGANS in both sexes. SEMINAL WEAKNESS, producing NERVOUSNESS, AVERSION TO SOCIETY, IMPAIRED VISION, LOSS OF MEMORY AND MANHOOD perfectly cured. It is evident that one who confines himself to the study of certain diseases, treating thousands of cases every year, must have greater skill than a physician in a general practice.
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183 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,
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CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN,
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For the speedy cure of Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa, and all diseases brought on by indiscretion or excess, &c. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DR. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "School."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Dupres and Benedict's Minstrels.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE MAN FROM OSHKOSH IS THE ELEPHANT in the China Shop at Long Branch. See Olive Logan's "THEY MET BY CHANCE." Price, $1.50.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD IN drawing of 22d April last the $500,000 prize. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st. P. O. Box 4685, New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, July 22, 1873.

Ex-Gov. Colby, of New Hampshire, who died yesterday, aged 80 years, was the only Whig ever elected Governor of that State. The election of 1846 was thrown into the Legislature, where a coalition was formed between the Free Soilers and the Whigs, which made Colby Governor, and sent John P. Hale to the United States Senate. It was a similar alliance that elected Boutwell, then a Democrat, Governor of Massachusetts in 1851, and gave Sumner, a Free Soiler the United States Senatorship.

Mr. Reuben Cleveland, an old resident of the West Division, has been named by the Mayor as Police Commissioner to succeed Mr. Mason. The Common Council laid the nomination over for future action. The Council confirmed Dr. Miller as member of the Board of Health in place of Dr. Rauch, and refused to confirm Edmund Jussen as a member of the Board of Education. The application of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway for right of way in this city was again postponed for four weeks.

The members of the Dominion Cabinet authorize the Toronto *Mail* to deny the charges made against them by McMullen and his associates in the correspondence published the other day. The *Mail* says the statements therein made, that the Government, or any member of it, was a party to any agreement, political or pecuniary, concerning the award of the charter and construction contracts of the Canadian Pacific Railway, are altogether false. The Government promises to make all the facts of the case public at an early day.

The Chicago produce markets were less active yesterday. Mess pork was dull, and 15@20c per brl lower, at $15.00 for cash or seller August. Lard was dull and nominal, at $8.05@8.10 per 100 lbs cash, and $8.50@8.62½ for summer rendered. Meats were more active and unchanged, at 7¼c for shoulders, 8⅛@8⅜c for short ribs, 8⅝@8⅞c for short clear, and 10@12c for sweet pickled hams. Lake freights were active and a shade easier at 5c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were quiet and ½c higher, at 90½@91c per gallon. Flour was less active, and a shade firmer. Wheat was quiet and firm at 1c decline, closing at $1.20⅜ cash, and $1.15⅝ seller August. Corn was quiet and steady, closing at 37¼c cash, and 37⅝c seller August. Oats were less active and easier, closing at 28½@28⅜c cash, and 27½c seller August. Rye was quiet and unchanged, at 56@57c cash, and 55c seller August. Barley was active, and advanced 6@9c, closing at 82@83c for new No. 2, seller September. Hogs were dull and lower, owing to unexpected heavy receipts; closing rates were $4.40@4.85. The cattle market was active and steady. Sheep were quiet.

In another column we give President Joy's annual statement of the earnings, expenses, and condition of the Michigan Central Railroad. Stockholders may see from his figures why they have failed to receive their usual June dividend, although the earnings of the road are greater than ever. The reason is, in brief, that the earnings of the road have been necessarily turned over to the construction account in order to so increase its capacity that it might transact business enough to pay future dividends. The competition in local as well as through freights has been so intense of late years that rates have steadily been forced down until they are to-day less than half what they were eight years ago. To make money at these lower rates it was indispensable that the business of the road should be especially enlarged, and this could only be done by doubling its working power. To this end, 141 miles of steel rail have been laid during the year, and 168 miles have been double-tracked. The rolling stock has been much more than doubled. The inability of the Great Western Railway to perform its share of the through business, Mr. Joy thinks, entailed a loss of half a million of dollars upon each Company. This will not be likely to recur. The Great Western will soon have a through double track, and, before winter, the Canada Southern will also intersect the Michigan Central at Detroit, and connect it with the Erie and New York Central at Buffalo.

The English papers contain official statements of the amount of taxation for local purposes in England in 1872-3. The whole sum was £30,209,659, or $151,048,295. Of this sum, £21,580,000, or $107,900,000, was levied by the local authorities, the rest being received from general taxes. The British Minister classifies these taxes as remunerative and non-remunerative, and the following are put down as the non-remunerative: Poor rates, county, rural, borough, and town police rates, metropolitan and London police rates. These foot up more than half the whole of the tax for local purposes. The Government claims that the local taxes for other purposes are in the nature of remunerative investments, such as taxes for roads, streets, lighting, sewers, drainage, burials, "Church rates," turnpike and ferry tolls, markets, pilot and harbor fees, and the duties on wine and coal levied by the City of London. The taxes under the head of Church rates are those levied on the parishes, from time to time, to repair and preserve Church property, and not for the support of the Church. The sum of this tax collected in all England last year was only $128,000. The local tax of the United States for the year 1870 was—State, $68,051,298; county, tax, $77,746,115; town, city, etc., $134,794,108; total, $280,591,521. This was exclusively local tax, including nothing national. It should be added that this local tax in the United States included a levy for interest on a local debt of $868,676,758.

A NEW TEST FOR OFFICE.

There is nothing so demoralizing to the ordinary politician as an innovation, or the introduction into politics of any new law or regulation smacking of reform. Some disorganizing individual proposed, at the recent Republican State Convention of Iowa, a very embarrassing resolution. To adopt it was to practically abolish all party obligations, and to reject it was to leave the party open to the charge of winking at official dishonesty. After carefully weighing the chances, the Convention adopted the resolution as follows:

> That it is the duty of *Republicans* to oppose the election of a bad man and an incompetent candidate, whether he be a candidate upon our own ticket or any other ticket.

A considerable portion of the Republicans in Iowa having resolved to avail themselves of this privilege, the politicians have awakened to what they consider the dangers resulting from the heresy of the resolution. What is the value of a party nomination unless every man in the party is obliged to vote for the nominee? What use is there for a party convention if it is made the duty of every member of the party to vote against any nominee whom he may think is incompetent or otherwise unfit? What is the use of having a party when each member of it is at liberty to vote for whom he pleases? These are questions which the party man cannot understand. Some of the papers, heretofore strict organs, are availing themselves of the freedom granted by the resolution by substituting for the names of objectionable candidates the words "some honest man." All over the State there are Republicans, meeting in convention and otherwise, and following the precept of the resolution that it is their duty to vote against bad and incompetent men when nominated by their own party, and are proposing other candidates to be supported. The old party doctors are perplexed by the ravages of the political epidemic. They appeal to the "party," to stand firm; but a multitude, showing the resolution, claim that they are performing "their duty" in voting against the party nominees when they are not the men who ought to be elected. There was an attempt to arrest this intelligent and independent exercise of the right of suffrage by an intimation that the resolution was not intended to mean anything; but the doctrine of the resolution is so much in accord with public sentiment, and so wholly different from the ordinary platitudes of party platforms, that the people have accepted it as a great moral truth, and are determined to act upon it whether it was originally proposed in fun or not. The politicians of Iowa have tried to convince the people that the nominees of the party are not bad men nor are they incompetent, but the discontented ones claim that each is to judge for himself of that fact, and to vote accordingly. As the action of a convention in nominating a candidate is conceded to be no longer conclusive evidence of the fitness of the person, no indorsement of such person's fitness by a convention can control the private judgment of the voter, particularly when it is made the "duty" of the voter to defeat the election of an incompetent or bad man to office.

Now comes a Muscatine oracle, who expounds the law of party, and who declares that no Republican has any right, upon his own personal knowledge, to assume that any candidate nominated by the party is bad or incompetent until such time as the whole party, acting under "the direction of its constituted authorities," shall so determine and decide. According to this, if a Republican candidate for County Treasurer be discovered to be already a defaulter, or be under indictment for some other crime, or the candidates for other offices have been notorious for accepting bribes, or are known to be personally dishonest or incompetent, Republicans must nevertheless vote for them. Nor will it avail to produce the record of the indictment, trial, and conviction of a person who is a candidate. According to the Muscatine expounder of the law, the records and judgments of the courts of law are not binding upon Republicans, and a Republican candidate or officeholder can only be tried and convicted by the "constituted authorities" of the Republican party. The late State Treasurer of Iowa has been convicted by the Legislature, and by his own written statements, and by the fact of an empty Treasury, of a large appropriation of public money to his own use. This same person, if nominated for the Legislature or for any other office by the Republican party at the coming election, must be elected; no Republican in Iowa can, according to the Muscatine jurist, vote against him, until the "constituted authorities" of the party shall have formally placed him under the ban of excommunication. This is claiming a higher authority for party than was ever claimed before.

THE LAW OF CORPORATIONS.

The *Nation*, in an article on the railway controversy (to which we have already adverted), speaking particularly of the Credit Mobilier plan of railway construction, says:

> Now, if anybody will get up and propose a general railroad act of this nature applicable to all roads hereafter to be built, we think we can promise that he will have the hearty support of everybody who has seriously reflected on the railroad problem. Forbid the construction of any road except with the proceeds of paid-up stock, and forbid any higher dividends then a certain fixed percentage on this amount, and we shall have a rule of which nobody can complain.

So far as relates to forbidding the construction of any road, except with the proceeds of paid-up stock, we have expressed the opinion that that is the law now, and hence that it is quite unnecessary for anybody to "get up and propose a general railroad act" of that nature. For the sake of convenient reference to the law governing such cases, we have opened a printed brief prepared some years since by Mr. Elliott Anthony, of this city, in a case then pending, which contains a complete synopsis of the jurisprudence of Great Britain and this country applicable to the matter in controversy. To save space, we give the principles of the law as they have been laid down without citing the cases which called them out. We find the following principles maintained:

1. "It is an aphorism in law that a corporation is the mere creature of the statute, and has no powers whatever except those that are *expressly given it*."

In support of this principle, Chief-Justice Taney said that "a corporation created by statute is a mere creature of the law, and can exercise no powers except those which the law confers upon it, or which are incident to its existence." It has also been held that, even in the case of a contract, the power to make it does not exist unless it is "expressly given by the statute, or clearly implied from the granted powers." Again, in several cases, it has been held that a corporation cannot act at all without law; and that a contract made by it without authority is void "even in the hands of a *bona fide* holder for value." It has also been held in general that a corporation can make no contracts which are not necessary, either directly or indirectly, to effect the objects of its creation. The doctrine is laid down by Angel & Ames, in their work on Corporations, "that a corporation and individual stand upon very different footing," and that the former, "having been created for a specific purpose, not only can make no contract forbidden by its charter, which, as it were, is the *law of its nature*, but in general can make no contract which is not necessary, either directly or indirectly, to enable it to answer that purpose." In the controversy between the farmers and the railroads, it devolves upon each of the latter to prove that its charter has expressly authorized it to issue stock which represents no actual investment, or that such issue was necessary to enable it to answer the purpose for which it was created.

2. It is equally well settled that *no corporate power is ever created by implication or extended by construction.*

Chief-Justice Taney adopted the law laid down by the English courts to this effect: "That any ambiguity in the terms of the contract must operate against the adventurers and in favor of the public, and the plaintiffs (*i.e.*, the corporation,) *can claim nothing that is not clearly given them by the act*.' And, in adopting this principle of law, Chief-Justice Taney said, in effect, that it would be a singular spectacle if the courts of this country should be found enlarging the privileges of corporations "by implication," while English courts are restraining corporations within the strictest limits. The Supreme Court of Illinois has said that "the powers of all corporations are limited by the grants in their charters, and *cannot be extended beyond them*." The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has said that "corporate powers can never be created by implication, nor extended by construction;" and also that "in the construction of a charter, to be in doubt is to be resolved, and every resolution which springs from doubt is against the corporation. This is the rule sustained by all the courts in this country and in England." It has also been held that "neither privileges, powers, nor authorities can pass, unless they are given in unambiguous words, and that an act giving special privileges must be construed strictly." It, therefore, devolves upon the railroad companies to produce charters, or general acts of incorporation, which expressly authorize them, *in unambiguous words*, to issue watered stock, or any other stock, bonds, or scrip which increases the capital, but which represents no actual investment.

3. It is the duty of Courts of Equity to keep all corporations within the powers which their charters give them.

This principle has been laid down in a mass of decisions in both English and American courts. In an English case, the Lord-Chancellor held that it was a most wholesome exercise of jurisdiction and most essential to the interest of the public to keep corporations within that limit which the Legislature has thought proper to prescribe for the exercise of their powers, and the Court further said that it was bound to interfere when these companies go beyond such powers. "I do not sit in this court to enlarge these powers," said an English Judge in another case, "but to keep the companies within the limits which the Legislature has prescribed." "Damage or no damage to others, they must obey their charter," was the language of an American Judge. "If you assert that a corporation has certain privileges," said Chief-Justice Black in a railroad case, "*show us the words* of the Legislature conferring them. Failing in this, you must give up your claim, for nothing else can possibly avail you. A doubtful charter does not exist; because whatever is doubtful is decisively certain against the corporation."

A mass of cumulative evidence might be gathered to establish the principles of law recapitulated above. We think enough has been quoted, however, to satisfy the *Nation* that what it believes ought to be the law in future is the law now, and has been so ever since corporations have had existence. This much seems to be demonstrated: That the right of a railroad to issue watered stock must be expressly given in its charter; that it has no such power by implication or under ambiguous words; that it is the duty of Courts of Equity to restrain the exercise of this power unless it is expressly granted in the charter; that, even as against *bona fide* holders, watered stock may be canceled unless the power to issue it can be clearly established by reference to the charters. It becomes necessary for the *Nation*, therefore, or any other person who believes that the railroads have the right to issue stock that represents no actual investment, to prove in each particular case that the charter of the corporation expressly conferred this power in unambiguous words on the company in question. We suspect that this will be hard to do. All fictitious issues of stock are frauds, and we believe that the common law affords the people who are oppressed thereby ample relief.

M'MULLEN'S STATEMENT.

The Canadians have a sensation which in many respects exceeds our own Credit Mobilier case. Sir Hugh Allan is the Oakes Ames, George W. McMullen, of Chicago, is the M'Comb, and Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir George Cartier, Sir Francis Hincks, Mr. Langevin, and other members of the Ministry, are the Harlan, Brooks, Bingham, Patterson, and others of our memorable case of official and legislative gift-taking. The facts as disclosed in McMullen's latest publication may be briefly stated thus:

In March, 1871, McMullen being at Ottawa, Canada, made the acquaintance of one Waddington, who was then talking of the Canadian Pacific Railway. In consequence, Waddington soon after visited Chicago, and McMullen undertook to organize a company to build the road. In July, after securing financial aid, he went to Ottawa and discovered that the Government did not intend to give the work to Waddington. McMullen left his name and that of Mr. Charles M. Smith, of Chicago, with the Government, to be addressed if anything turned up. Some weeks later, Sir Hugh Allan wrote to Smith, at the suggestion of Sir Francis Hincks. The result was an interview and an agreement between Allan, McMullen, and Smith, by which Allan was to receive a large amount of stock for distribution, to be "placed where it would do the most good;" that these parties were to pay nothing for the stock, which was to be carried for them. This meeting and its results were made known to Sir John A. Macdonald, the First Minister of the Canadian Government, and he agreed at an early date to give an official impetus to the Company. Smith and McMullen met the members of the Cabinet, and, owing to a disagreement, the matter was again postponed. After various delays, the contract was signed in December, 1871, at New York, by which Allan and his Canadian associates were to obtain the job of building the road for the Company, of which McMullen and Smith were members, representing American railway capitalists, understood to be Jay Cooke, George W. Cass, and others, of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. Allan represented that money was necessary to secure the proper legislation from Parliament, and the co-operation of certain influential men, and his earliest expenditure, as he said, was $8,500, loaned to Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Francis Hincks, with the understanding that "it was never to be repaid." Allan also stated that Sir Francis Hincks, who was Finance Minister of the Canadian Government, had elected to take $50,000 cash, and the place of Secretary of the Company for his son, in preference to stock and ultimate profits. About the time the Parliament was to meet, Allan required money for current expenses, and a levy of $50,000 was made on the American parties in April, 1872, and the sum was placed to Allan's credit. Of this sum he drew $40,000, and reported to McMullen that he had disbursed $10,000 to Sir Francis Hincks, $6,000 to the Attorney-General, and $13,000 to certain French newspapers. The necessary legislation was obtained, and Mr. Abbott, a partner in the concern, was authorized to pay Mr. Langevin, Minister of Public Works, $25,000 "to aid in elections about Quebec."

In July, 1872, Allan wrote to McMullen, stating that Sir George E. Cartier, Minister of Militia and Defense, was opposing the Company, but that he, Allan, could so control elections in Quebec that he could force Minister Cartier into their support, and subsequently he wrote that he had done so, and the whole Government was now with him; that he had secured a majority interest in the Company to build the road (a sort of Credit Mobilier), but that he had had to expend $200,000, and had promised $100,000 more. In September he again wrote, giving a list of those to whom he had or intended to give stock, and stated that he had then expended $343,000 in gold, and owed $13,000 more. McMullen, therefore, went to Montreal, and "wanted to know, you know," what had been done with all this money. Whereupon Allan (as Oakes Ames did to M'Comb) gave him a statement showing where he had placed it. Among other disbursements, Allan reported that he had paid out $200,000 on Cartier's drafts, taking his receipts therefor, when he had demanded an agreement that the whole Government would sanction the agreement. This had procured from Sir John A. Macdonald a ratification of the agreement. Allan had then continued to pay out money, nominally to aid in the election of Ministerial candidates, to the sum of $358,000 in addition to the $40,000 received from the American parties, and wanted the latter to refund the money. McMullen reported this explanation to his American backers. The rest of the story is short. In October, 1872, Allan gave notice that he must break off with the American parties; that the company, to be successful, must be exclusively Canadian, etc. McMullen then visited Macdonald, laid all the facts and papers and Allan's statements before him, and Macdonald denied that the Government had ever been bribed. McMullen now gives publicity to the following papers, confirmatory of some of Allan's statements concerning the distribution:

> MONTREAL, Aug. 24, 1872.
>
> DEAR MR. ABBOTT: In the absence of Sir Hugh Allan, I shall be obliged by your supplying the Central Committee with a further sum of $20,000, upon the same conditions as the amount written by me at the foot of my letter to Sir Hugh Allan of the 30th ult.
>
> GEORGE E. CARTIER.
>
> P. S.—Please also send Sir John A. Macdonald $10,000 more on the same terms.

> Received from Sir Hugh Allan, by the hands of Mr. Abbott, $20,000 for general election purposes, to be arranged hereafter, according to the terms of the letter of Sir George E. Cartier, of the date 30th of July, and in accordance with the request contained in his letter of the 24th inst.
>
> MONTREAL, Aug. 26, 1872.
>
> J. L. BEAUDRY. HENRY STARNES.
> L. BETOURNEY. P. S. MURPHY.

> TORONTO, Aug. 26, 1872.
>
> *To the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, St. Anne's:*
>
> Immediate; private.
>
> I must have another $10,000; will be the last time of calling. Do not fail me; answer to-day.
>
> JOHN A. MACDONALD.

> MONTREAL, Aug. 29, 1872.
>
> *Sir John A. Macdonald, Toronto:*
>
> Draw on me for $10,000. J. J. C. ABBOTT.

> TORONTO, Aug 26, 1872.
>
> At sight pay to my order, at the Merchants' Bank, the sum of $10,000 for value received.
>
> JOHN A. MACDONALD.
>
> [Indorsed]
>
> Pay to the order of the Merchants' Bank of Canada.
>
> JOHN A. MACDONALD.

The statement of Allan has already been given. It is pretty much like those published in 1872 by Oakes Ames concerning our Credit Mobilier chaps, and which he afterwards explained he had written at their request, in order to let them off as easy as possible. But here is the distinct statement that $398,000 was paid out by Allan in cash, of which there was paid to the following officials, for election expenses, the sums set down: To Sir John A. Macdonald, First Minister, $20,000 or more; to Sir George E. Cartier, about $300,000 (doubtful); to Sir Francis Hincks, Minister of Finance, $18,500; to Mr. Langevin, Minister of Public Works, $25,000; to Mr. Ouinet, Attorney-General, $10,000.

Sir George E. Cartier died before the matter got public, and Sir Francis Hincks, the Minister of Finance, is out in an explanation, which American readers will notice is almost identical with that of Senator Harlan, who, while Secretary of the Interior, received $10,000 from the Credit Mobilier, through Durant. Hincks denies that he asked or received any money from Allan "in connection with the Pacific Railway." Harlan also received the money from Durant, but not from the Pacific Railway Company. It seems that the entire loss of the American actors in this affair was only $40,000. Against this must be offset the sum McMullen got back from Allan for not publishing the letters and papers, and the amount he has got from other parties (if anything) for furnishing them for publication. Disgraceful as was the bribery of American officials by the Credit Mobilier, they sold out cheap, considering the immense sum at stake, when compared with the thrifty officials on the other side of the lakes.

In an editorial article on the Fort Snelling case, printed in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, the following sentence occurred: "The same journal [*i.e.*, the St. Paul *Evening Dispatch*,] charges that Senator Pomeroy assisted the Steele party to acquire a title to the land from the present Administration." The name *Pomeroy* was a misprint for *Ramsey*, which was written. We know nothing of the truth of the charge, and simply desired to reproduce the statement made by the St. Paul *Dispatch*. Mr. Pomeroy has enough to carry on his shoulders without being saddled with a charge that was made against another man.

BRIGHAM'S DIVORCE.

Number Seventeen, so says the telegraph, tiring of her fractional wedded life with Brigham Young, has sued in the Gentile courts for a divorce, *a mensa et thoro*, and asks for alimony. Without stopping to inquire why she gets a divorce, or how she will get a divorce by the Gentile law, which does not regard Number Seventeen as a legally-married woman at all, there are other features of the case which are worth considering. Number Seventeen desiring a divorce, it is fair to presume that Number Seventeen is a lone, lorn, discontented woman, who has failed to discover any Cupids, roses, or rainbows in her corner of the matrimonial paradise, and is, therefore, determined to secure a whole man before it is everlastingly too late, rather than pine away on the fractional section of one any longer. It is to be presumed, furthermore, that Number Seventeen must have been more or less a stubborn and recalcitrant woman, who has been subjected to family discipline. Perhaps she was a Xantippe, who made it so lively for Mr. Young that he was compelled to banish her from bed and board, whereupon, we presume, she has got mad, and is striking out for an increase of privileges by a decrease of her marital relations. Whatever may be the cause, it is evident enough that there is a row in the house, and that the one soul with 46 hearts, which do not beat as one, has got an episode on hand which he has never dreamed of before. What he will do remains to be seen. He must do something, otherwise Numbers One to Seventeen and Numbers Eighteen to Forty-Six, inclusive, may pick up their 46 carpet-bags and 92 band-boxes some fine morning, and leave Mr. Young to eat his breakfast alone and take care of the 60 or 70 youngsters during the day, which of itself is sufficiently appalling to contemplate without suggesting any further horrors. The Shah of Persia could easily solve the difficulty by shortening his wives the length of a head each, or quietly dropping them into the Persian Gulf, neatly sewed up in Camel's-Hair shawls, and then ordering a fresh invoice. Had Mr. Young the absolute powers of the Shah, he might drop them all into the Salt Lake, the saline properties of which would forever keep them from spoiling, and there they might float as a warning to future wives not to turn back,—the same use to which Lot's wife was put by a similar process.

The action of Number Seventeen shows that she is not very proud of Mr. Young, and she is probably only one of 46 others who indulge in the same feeling. The woman who can get up any interest in the 1-46 part of a man, as men average, must be a curious sort of woman. Hereabouts, and in most all communities less enlightened than Utah, it is extremely difficult to get a woman interested in a whole man, and, even after getting interested, some of them get tired and want a change to relieve their *ennui*. It takes a great many relays of men here before a woman gets thoroughly interested in one man. When Number Seventeen was signed, sealed, and delivered to Mr. Young, she was not by any means made 17 times happy, but she was only happy in the ratio of 1-17 to 1, and this small stock of happiness has since been steadily decreasing until it is now represented by the ratio of 1-46 to 1, with the possibility of still further reductions. A woman who could be satisfied with this infinitesimal dose of happiness would go into ecstasies of delight if she had an opportunity to be hanged. Then it must be remembered that, when Number Two married Mr. Young, she not only had to have the consent of Mr. Young but also the consent of Number One, and so on down, so that when Number Seventeen promised to love, cherish, and obey her fractional section of that gentleman if she did so, she not only had to have his consent, but the consent of Numbers One to Sixteen inclusive. This, as the worthy Eccles was wont so often to remark, "ees 'ard." What woman in this free and enlightened community would ever get married if she had to ask the consent of sixteen other women? And how the chances diminish! The next woman who marries Mr. Young has got to ask 46 others, and receive 46 derisive affirmatives. We say affirmative, for we presume not one of them would reply in the negative. Having got caught themselves, we have no doubt they desire and contrive also that all other women shall get caught, on the same principle that when a man got into the Sons of Malta—that society which so worried good Dr. Blanchard—he was always eager that all his friends should get in immediately. Such is the perversity of human nature.

We think that we have shown good grounds why Number Seventeen should be discontented with 1-46 of a man, 1-46 of a table, 1-46 of the pocket-money, 1-46 of the children, and at having to find her 1-46 of the children among the other 45-46, all bearing a family resemblance, and all Young. It is another question, however, whether Number Seventeen should have a divorce, and still another whether Number Seventeen can have one if she should. When Number Seventeen bestowed her maiden affections upon Mr. Young, Number Seventeen knew what she was doing. She knew that sixteen others had been through the same ceremony. She knew that many more would in all probability do likewise, and she knew that she would be sandwiched in with the whole of them, and would have to take her share of the hard luck. Number Seventeen knew that it must take a very long time before Mr. Young could take her out buggy-riding, and that several months, perhaps years, might elapse before he could get away from the other Mrs. Youngs long enough to call upon her, and look after the children. Having therefore deliberately put her finger in the fire, knowing the result, why should she complain if her finger smarts? She took Mr. Young for better or for worse, just as the other sixteen did who preceded her, and as twenty-nine others have done since, and why shouldn't she keep her 1-46 part, whether it be good or bad? Number Seventeen knew very well that Number One was the only legitimate wife of Mr. Young, and that, as far as a wife's privileges under the law are concerned, a woman in Kamschatka is just as well off as she. There is no doubt Number Seventeen got into a bad scrape when she married Brigham, but she knew it was a bad scrape, and that sixteen others were in the same scrape. But even if she should have a divorce, how is that to be obtained when she has not been married under the laws of the Gentile courts in which she seeks relief? How can she be relieved from a marriage which has never lawfully taken place? What comfort, therefore, can she expect to find? The only solution we see is for Number One to apply for a divorce, and Number-Two to Forty-Six, inclusive, to resign. But as Number One has the only right to the old gentleman's property, and has been waiting for it a long time, she probably won't do anything of the kind. The best thing Number Seventeen can do, inasmuch as she has never been legally married to Mr. Young, is to quit the old reprobate, pack up her trunk and go West, where she may yet live to marry some estimable whole man, and spend her days in peace and happiness.

The new bill for the revision of the Swiss Federal Constitution has just been published. The following are among the principal provisions The Federal army is to consist of all men liable to military service, and every Swiss is made liable to serve in defense of his country; the Confederation is empowered to establish a university, polytechnic school, and other similar institutions, and the cantons are compelled to furnish gratuitous primary instruction; the establishment of gaming-banks is forbidden, and all gambling-houses now in operation must be closed by Dec. 31, 1876; complete freedom of conscience and creed, no one being compelled to pay taxes specially imposed for the interests of any Church to which he does not belong; equal freedom in the exercise of religion, and equal protection for the services of every Church; the right of expelling from the Swiss territory all foreigners who endanger the internal or external security of the country. These embrace the most important of the provisions, and in all these regards the sensible Swiss are setting a lesson for the fantastic French and the spasmodic Spaniards, in the administration of a Republican form of government.

NOTES AND OPINION.

Simon Cameron, the so-called "Winnebago Chief," and his warriors, had a pow-wow at Bedford Springs, Pa., last week, and unto them came Samuel J. Randall, the salary-grabbing Democrat, and other Democratic chiefs. Of Cameron, a Philadelphia *Press* correspondent says:

> The General is in the highest possible spirits. He regards himself as the master of the situation, and is as eager for victims as Capt. Jack before he was caught. His retainers insist that Grant will recognize nobody that will not bow down before the great Winnebago, the hero of so many Indian contracts, horse contracts, Legislative contracts, and doubtful elections to the Senate.

—The well-informed Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* declares that Simon Cameron has announced himself in favor of Gen. Grant for a third term. It may be expected that all the old politicians, like Cameron, will take a similar position. They see that there is no chance for themselves, and they would rather have Grant, and share his favor, than trust to a new deal.—*Albany Argus.*

—Where an incumbent can "take it easy," there would seem to be no limit to his capacity of enduring Presidential honors. We hope and believe, however, that Grant, even though not wearied with official burdens, will have respect enough for precedent and public opinion not to attempt a third term.—*Baltimore Sun.*

—Grant has three years yet to serve, and it would be well to let him finish one term at a time, or, even if it be wished to establish him permanently, let us not do it right away, but wait until the cholera subsides.—*Austin (Minn.) Register.*

—Grant is enlisted for life, and will not be denied. The people's liberties are at his mercy; his own nomination within his grasp, and, as virtue is no longer regarded as an attribute of statesmanship, it is quite likely the prediction of Frank Blair will be verified. The day of Republican doom peers out like the ghost in Ossian, and, just now, when the cries of morning pass unheeded, we see no hope of arresting the velocity of its progress.—*Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald.*

—The people of the North are realizing in some faint degree to-day what the South has realized for years—the steady, solid, relentless encroachment, day after day and year after year, of the central power and, the hideousness of the domination, when fully established, of an irresponsible despotism bearing the name of a Republic, and doing the deeds of an absolute monarchy.—*Wilmington (N. C.) Star.*

—There is yet one thing that mars the happiness and jeopardizes the safety of the Administration. It has succeeded in debauching the morals of the country until dishonesty in office has become the rule; until men who perjure themselves to escape the charge of bribery are received with ovations at home, and those who are convicted thereof by formal and legal investigations are promoted to be Foreign Ministers; until it is not ashamed of having bankrupted States, nor to boast of its infamous work in Louisiana. It has met with a degree of success in these directions that ought to gratify the ambition of its most zealous and interested partisans. But the Administration and its tools are unhappy under the strictures of the newspapers. Therefore, it is not surprising to find a concerted effort begun to muzzle the press.—*Portland (Ore.) News.*

—We trust the self-constituted champions of liberty will now breathe freer. We hope those patriotic souls that were so profoundly solicitous lest the freedom of the press should be ground to dust under the heels of a tyrannical and bloodthirsty Administration, will be able to resume the peacefulness of their slumbers. For Judge Blatchford has decided against the removal of the libel suit of Mr. Dana from New York to Washington. Neither the insidious blandishments of the infamous Board of Public Works nor the appalling despotism of an arbitrary dictator has induced him to deliver the intended victim into the jaws of the hideous monster waiting to crush him and the whole press with him!—*Albany (N. Y.) Evening Journal.*

—It is well enough—indeed, there is an entire propriety in it—for the presses which draw their support from governmental patronage, or whose editors hold good and well-paid official positions under the Government, to sneer at the note of alarm given by all the Democratic papers, at the recent effort to establish another evil precedent as a ground for a further step toward Cæsarism—in other words, towards the gathering of absolute power at Washington, centred in the President.—*Pittsburgh (Pa.) Post.*

—Perhaps the most remarkable thing in Matt. Carpenter's defense of the salary-steal is the purely mercenary and merchantable view which he takes of his position, and grave public duties. He looks at the whole matter in the light of a business transaction, and upon that basis makes what he evidently considers a pretty strong argument. Honor counts for little, patriotism far less. . . . . There was a time in the history of this country, when it was considered a distinguished honor to be a United States Senator. But all that is past. We live in other times now, and public acts and public men are for sale to the highest bidder. There is no honor left, patriotism has long since been forgotten, all is sunk in greed and gain.—*Ottawa (Kan.) Journal.*

—The class of men usually elected to Legislatures are possessed of neither wisdom, ability, honesty, nor plain common sense; and consequently we have laws passed which, instead of benefiting the great mass of the people, are a source of annoyance and a positive injury.—*Galesburg (Ill.) Republic.*

—No speech to a popular audience of late seems to satisfy unless there is some out-cropping of the pervading opposition to monopolies and determination to sweep from public service dishonest and unfaithful servants.—*Clinton (Ill.) Register.*

—The Keokuk *Constitution* has a call for a People's Convention in Lee County, signed by near five hundred names of both political parties. The Convention is to be held Aug. 2, at Franklin Centre. We hope to see such a move started in this county. The county can be carried clean with an effort of this kind. It is time for the people to take politics in their own hands and break down the tyranny of party, which is breeding all the corruption now witnessed everywhere.—*Burlington (Iowa) Gazette.*

—There are thousands of voters in Iowa who are not Grangers, but who have a common interest with them in putting down corruption and extravagance, and reducing taxation. It is very natural that politicians should become alarmed lest these natural allies should combine and make a common cause of putting down political rings and placing honest men in positions of public trust, instead of the politicians that now occupy them.—*Fayette County (Iowa) Union.*

—From the course of counties we may calculate the course of the State, and every anti-monopolist, working man, and farmer throughout the length and breadth of Iowa considers the ticket given by the Republicans as an insult to their principles and a defiance of their power. The State Convention, to be held Aug. 13, will show the office-holders' ring such a rising as will teach them what it is to play fast and loose with the people of Iowa.—*Davenport Democrat.*

—If we despaired of correcting the abuses in the Republican party, then we, too, would join in this movement. . . . . We repeat, thieves in the Republican party are to be, and *will be cast* out and the party restored to its ancient purity. So believing, so we shall act with the old party.—*Marshalltown (Iowa) Times.*

—The Rankin steal, the back-pay steal, the various railroad steals that have cursed and disgraced the country are fresh in the minds of the people, and the fact that none of their corruptionists have been punished by the party, and the further fact that conspicuous examples among these corruptionists are being honored by public appointments—all stand out as accusers against them and testify to their insincerity and hypocrisy.—*Mills County (Iowa) Journal.*

—All over the State the press is sounding the alarm, and calling upon Republicans to stand firm and present a bold and united front to the enemy. All along the line the old familiar watchword is heard, "Close up the ranks" and prepare for the conflict.—*Indianola (Iowa) Journal.*

—We are all anti-monopolists; we are all agreed that abuses by railroad and other corporations exist; we are all agreed that they shall be put down. We are all agreed that this shall be done by law. It is no merit for the Democratic and independent editors and politicians to be asserting this and harping upon it.—*Keokuk (Ia.) Gate City.*

—The Minnesota Republican resolutions are intended to be a clever example of verbal balancing, and might be condensed thus: "*Resolved*, That the farmers are right; *Resolved*, that the railroad companies are right; *Resolved*, that both parties ought to agree with each other, and should not, by their quarrels, interfere with legitimate politics."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

—There is high authority for saying, "In vain the fowler sets his net in sight of any bird." The farm and labor classes have just seen the Grant managers' net set in their very sight, and it will be strange if they get caught. . . . What is the use of making new promises, when every old one is unperformed? Are the people disposed to give fresh credit, when nothing has been paid on debts long overdue, and past bankruptcy is admitted? What has the Republican party ever done for Minnesota that it should be entitled to such favors? There is not a monopoly privilege of any kind it has not created. All its managers and leaders are, and have been monopolists, interested directly in their own work. And now, after committing these offenses, they come and demand that the people shall believe that they are opposed to monopoly! Are old birds to be caught by such chaff?—*St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer.*

—The St. Louis *Democrat* says: The Farmers' Movement has received its quietus. Mrs. Charlotte Smith, of the *Inland Monthly*, says she cannot support it. Not only that, but this:

> We cannot indorse any sort of war upon railroads, and hence we have no sympathy with the late movement in opposition to railroads. We do not consider it politic or just. We doubt whether the farmers have suffered one iota from any encroachment by any railroad monopoly. We are the friends of railways, and expect to be.

—The whole platform of the Anti-Monopoly Convention at Des Moines, Iowa, excepting the almost insane hostility to the railroads, without which railroads most far-Western farms would have to be abandoned entirely, is an exceptionally sensible one. There is not a word in it against either the Republican party or a single one of its principles.—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A special meeting of the Jewish Union will be held this evening.

The Fire Insurance Patrol yesterday received a splendid picture of the men and apparatus of the Insurance Protective Department of Boston. It is elegantly framed, and will be an ornament to the walls of the Patrol House.

Officer Waters yesterday afternoon arrested a man at the corner of Madison and Clark streets, who had about twenty revolvers stowed away in his pockets. At the Armory Station, he gave the name of Frank Jones.

The Legislative Committee on the revision of the laws will meet in Chicago on the 23d for the purpose of comparing the work already done, and to attend to other important duties connected therewith. The Committee is an able one, and the revision will be well done.

The *Journal* fairly surpassed itself as a sporting authority when it received the telegraphic dispatch announcing that "The Irish team won the Elcho challenge shield" by placing the item under the head of "Racing in England." Next year we may anticipate a *Journal* report of the Derby with the number of bull's-eyes and centres made by the winning horse.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning a man named John Getison, employed at Hough's elevator, near South Halsted street bridge, fell from a ladder to the ground, a distance of fifteen feet, alighting on his head. The man's residence could not be learned at the time of the accident as he was rendered unconscious. Officer Pizzle conveyed him to the County Hospital.

A glance at the books of the Health Department, yesterday, showed that there had been 422 deaths during the week ending on the 19th, 320 of which were of children under 5 years of age. There had been 148 cases of cholera infantum, and 14 of cholera morbus, but nothing that could by any process of twisting be made to appear like the genuine Asiatic cholera. It would be a blessing to the younger portion of this community if the Health Officers would confiscate the green fruit and impure candies that are sold in booths at every other street corner.

Some of the members of the "Dramatic Class of the Chicago Christian Union" claim that they were misrepresented in THE TRIBUNE's notice of their performance in Aiken's Theatre, on last Saturday evening. They aver that the performance was recognized by the Union. There is no doubt that it was tacitly recognized by some of the officers of that body, to this extent, that when they were consulted in the matter, desired it to be distinctly understood that the Union could not be responsible for their bills, and advised the class not to undertake the responsibility.

Mr. W. J. Maskill reported at the Central Police Station, yesterday afternoon, that on Sunday afternoon his little boy, 5 years old, was drowned in the river at the Adams street bridge. The only witness of the lamentable affair was a playmate of the drowned boy, who brought a hat to Mr. Maskill's house, and said that it belonged to his little boy, who was drowned. As the bridge-tenders do not know anything about the matter, it is not improbable that the boy wandered off from his little playmate, who accounted for his absence by supposing him to be drowned. Yesterday the river, near the bridge, was dragged, but no body was found.

It is expected that an important meeting will be held in this city to-day—probably at the Sherman House. F. C. Capreol, Esq., President of the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal Company, has invited the Governors of the States and Territories of the Northwest to meet him to confer on the subject of cheap freights, and especially with reference to the great work with which he has so long been connected. Gov. Beveridge, of Illinois, and Gov. Austin, of Minnesota, have accepted the invitation, and probably several others may be present. Careful surveys have been made, and the feasibility of the work has been fully demonstrated. The trouble is, it will cost a large amount of money. How it is to be raised is the question.

At half-past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, an employe of the Illinois Central Railroad, named James Atwood, found the body of a man floating in the lake near the foot of Lake street, and, with the assistance of some laborers in the vicinity, brought it on shore. According to his statement the body was warm when taken from the water, but life appeared to be entirely extinct. A close examination revealed no marks of violence. The deceased was apparently about 43 years old, and was quite a genteel-looking person. He wore black pants and vest, and a linen coat. There was nothing about his person which would lead to his identity. A small sum of money was found in a vest pocket. No one in the vicinity, so far as could be learned, had seen the man fall into the water, and it is a matter of conjecture whether he committed suicide or was accidentally drowned. Officer Floyd was informed of the recovery of the body, and had it conveyed to the Morgue. The Coroner was notified, but deferred the holding of the inquest until to-day, in the hopes of securing some clue to the man's identity.

Hill and Brownlow.

The frothy controversy between Gen. D. H. Hill and Parson Brownlow is still going on. In his last letter Hill says: "Brownlow boasts that he still lives. Yes, he does drag out a miserable existence, apparently that he may stand as a monument of the effects of wickedness and the malignity of Satan, which can thus transform a human being into a hideous and ghastly wreck, jeering at Heaven and abhorred of mankind."

APPEALS FROM THE POLICE.

Patrolmen Arraigned Before the Commissioners.

Parties Lately Arrested Swear Against Their Persecutors.

The Celebrated Trainor Case Heard But Not Decided.

Outrageous Conduct of a Drunken Policeman.

An unusually large number of lookers-on attended the meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday afternoon, at which it was understood the case of Sheridan v. Trainor would be heard. In this they were not disappointed, as the case was tried, but not until another one of equal import was disposed of, which, however, did not create much excitement, not having been heralded by such startling events as ushered the Trainor case into public notice on Thursday last. The Commissioners present were Messrs. Mason, presiding, and Wright and Sheridan. Routine business being disposed of,

OFFICER ROBERT RICKEY

was brought before the Commissioners, charged with making an arrest without cause. The complainant in this case was one Mahon, whom Rickey brought to the station on a charge of drunkenness, and caused to be fined $6 the next morning before Justice Scully. There was nothing very extraordinary in the case. According to the testimony of the defendant, he sought out Mahon on the complaint of four or five little girls, who met him while on his beat, and complained that a man at the corner of Wood and Hubbard streets was drunk and was knocking them off the sidewalk, while a number of small boys were amusing themselves picking his pockets. On finding him at the spot designated, the officer, before he had time to form a correct opinion as to whether it was a case for arrest or no, was addressed by Mahon, who began by saying he was not drunk, and ended by creating an altercation. The officer took him by the collar, when he immediately acknowledged he was drunk, and offered to go quietly to the station, which he did, being lodged in a cell by the officer without further trouble. A short time afterward a lady friend called to bail him out, and, on Mahon's appearing before the Sergeant in charge, he was, apparently, quite sober, and was allowed to depart. On the other hand, Mahon was positive that he was sober, having only taken four glasses of beer, and asseverating that he was a man of very temperate habits. The question as to whether it was possible for Mahon to have been drunk when arrested at 9 in the evening and sober when, an hour afterwards, he was bailed out, created considerable controversy. Sergt. Moore gave it as his experience that a trip to a police-station has a very healthy effect on a drunken prisoner,—a proposition sustained by Officer Rickey, who stated that he and a brother officer had on one occasion picked up a man, lying prone on the street in a drunken sleep, and conveyed him towards the station, which was not reached before the man was standing on his feet, and struggling for liberty. After the evidence of one or two minor witnesses, the matter was taken under advisement, when

THE CASE AGAINST TRAINOR

was called, and that officer appeared to answer the charges against him, which are rather voluminous, being: 1. Of maltreating a prisoner. 2. Of maltreating a citizen. 3. Of making an arrest without warrant, no offense having been committed in his presence. 4. Of conduct unbecoming an officer; these four charges being brought by Quinlan, while one Wall brings another charge against him of making an arrest without cause, all the alleged misdemeanors being committed on the 17th inst. Some little confusion was caused by Quinlan's four charges and that of Wall being all heard at the same time, so that, while one lawyer was cross-questioning a witness on one charge, the Commissioner was taking notes on another, and the unfortunate policeman was hammering away at a third. Under this state of affairs things were, more or less, mixed throughout, and to attempt to tell when a given witness was testifying in a given case is impossible. The main points of the evidence upon which all the charges of both Quinlan and Wall depend were substantially as follows:

QUINLAN'S STORY

was that he was in his own house at the time of the arrest, and that he told the officer he had no power then to arrest him without a warrant; that Trainor then threw him down, kicked him, and choked him, while the people round cried out, "Don't murder him;" that as the officer dragged him along his wife flung herself upon him to save his life; that Trainor jerked back his (witness') head and struck him twice in the face. On cross-examination by Sergt. Hood witness acknowledged that he got home late at night and had a row with his wife, whom he threw down on the ground, but did not strike. The witness showed his lip, which bore signs of having been recently cut, while the palpable relics of a black-eye disfigured the right side of his countenance. Jeremiah Carroll saw Quinlan taken to the station-house; heard a noise, but did not see the officer abuse the man. Patrick O'Toole, who lives on Hickory street, next door to Quinlan's, was an important prosecuting witness, inasmuch as by him it is hoped to disprove Trainor's evidence before the Police Court. He testified that he heard the disturbance, crept down stairs and saw a policeman pulling a man out of a house and pounding him; that hearing murder mentioned he approached Trainor and said to him, "Don't murder the man; if you can't arrest him, why don't you call for help?" that Trainor looked at him and said he would attend to him by-and-by. He judged that the policeman's behavior was murderous, not on account of what he saw, but the cries he heard.

THOMAS WALL TESTIFIED

that he heard a row on the night in question, but as his mother, an old lady of 70, told him not to go near it, he remained sitting with her in the gallery, that he heard cries of "Neighbors, neighbors, murder, murder," yet he dutifully sat beside his maternal relative and stirred not; that he heard the officer next morning testify in the Police Court that he was present at the struggle with Quinlan; that Trainor after lodging Quinlan in the station came back and arrested him, "yanked" him off to the station-house, although he was doing nothing, refusing to even let him dress himself, but taking him along clad in pants, shirt, and straw-hat, as near an approach to full-dress as even a Bridgeport boy finds comfortable. Mrs. Wall, Mathias Schaeffar, a fireman, J. H. Barron, and William Wall gave minor testimony tending in the same direction, elucidating no new points, but very well strung together. Quinlan's brother-in-law, and the brother of the wife who was the prime mover in the arrest, testified to seeing a large bruise on Mrs. Quinlan's arm, some two inches in breadth and six to eight inches in length. This closed the evidence for the prosecution, when

OFFICER SCANLAN

was called, who began his testimony by stating that, about half-past 10 on the night of the 17th, two little girls came into the station complaining that——Here Mr. Moran, counsel for the prosecution, stepped in and objected, on the ground that the evidence was hearsay in its nature, and could not be heard. President Mason thought differently, when the grave question arose as to whether the Court was to be bound by the rules regulating the admission of evidence in ordinary courts of justice. President Mason decided it was not, and after some sharpshooting the officer proceeded to give his testimony, stating that the little girls complained to him that their father was beating their mother, and had knocked her down and bruised her arm and head. After another squabble regarding hearsay-evidence, the witness testified regarding Quinlan's appearance on arriving at the station, which, according to him, did not present any very remarkable feature, a little blood on his mouth being the only thing noticeable. As soon as he came in, the "come-alongs" were removed from his wrists and he was placed in a cell. In reply to a question by Sergt. Hood as to the condition of the cell, as regards its cleanliness, the officer stated that it was thoroughly clean, the cells being cleaned out every day.

OFFICER TRAINOR

then gave his testimony, which was to the effect that, on the night in question, he was just preparing to go to bed when the little girls came with their complaint against Quinlan, and he started out to see what was the matter. He met Mrs. Quinlan, who stated that her husband had been beating her, and that she wanted to have him arrested, promising, at the same time, to make a charge against him. He followed the husband to his house, and laid his hand on his shoulder, when he was ordered out of the house, and a scuffle arose. He got Quinlan half a block off, when Quinlan lay down and bellowed, and the sympathetic neighbors, male and female, great and small, clustered round. Without going into particulars, it is enough to state that, while Trainor acknowledges striking Quinlan two or three times, he says he was struck at first; he denies having his truncheon with him, in which he is supported by the evidence of fellow-officers, and states that the woman was locked up in order to insure having her evidence the next morning, and that her infant was brought her as soon after her incarceration as possible. Towards the close of his cross-examination by Mr. Moran, the time was much wasted by passages-at-arms between that lawyer and other parties, which little trick became an absolute nuisance by the time the last witnesses were being examined, spinning the simplest evidence out into a catechism by lawyer and witness, the main object of which seemed to be which could say the smartest things and get off the neatest snubs on one another.

The exchange of pleasantries between the lawyer and witness created much merriment, and kept the quasi court so long in session that at 7 o'clock an adjournment until this morning was decided upon.

POLICE OFFICER CANON,

of the Armory Station, who was before the Police Commissioners some weeks since, and by them acquitted of the charges of drunkenness and abusive treatment of citizens, not because he was found innocent, but because of his long term of service as a policeman, has again shown himself to be unworthy of the position. About 12 o'clock last Saturday night, Mr. William Jaeger, bookkeeper for the firm of Hurlbut & Edsall, Nos. 44 and 46 River street, was proceeding from the house of a friend on Michigan avenue, to the Grand Pacific Hotel to take lodging, when he was met by Cannon, at the corner of State and Harrison streets. Canon called out to him to stop, which he did. As the officer approached him, Mr. Jaeger observed that he was very drunk, and accordingly began to move off. Canon again commanded him to stop, and the command was obeyed. The officer then asked him, in a very insulting manner, why he frequented the streets at such a late hour of the night. Mr. Jaeger did not think the officer in a condition when a satisfactory answer would be understood, and therefore simply answered that he was out on business, and was going to the Pacific Hotel to spend the balance of the night. This seemed to enrage the inebriated Canon, and he began to abuse Jaeger in a most insulting manner, by calling him a thief and many other equivalent epithets, and finally took hold of him roughly, saying he would take him to the station. At this juncture, two young men, Charles Dammon and Robert Wolf, approached, and Canon also took hold of them, assigning as a reason for so doing that he knew them to be accomplices of Jaeger's. Supposing the officer was sober, they at first remonstrated with him, but, observing that he was almost crazed with whisky, the three citizens agreed among themselves to permit him to take them to the station. They all declare that they were perfectly sober, and had done nothing in violation of law, order, or common decency. Canon accordingly marched them to the Armory Station, using them with great violence on the way thither, and hurling abusive epithets at them. They were thrust into the lock-up, and were compelled to endure its horrible stench, and the companionship of a herd of disgusting criminals for some hours, when they were bailed out. Yesterday morning they were taken before Justice Banyon, who promptly discharged them.

The persons who suffered this outrageous indignity are gentlemen of the most respectable character, and yesterday they preferred charges against the besotted fellow, who, in the uniform of a police officer, has so frequently, under the influence of liquor, maltreated citizens. One cold winter night last year a gentleman met this same officer on State street, near Monroe, and, upon approaching him and extending his hand in recognition of a short acquaintance, received a severe blow on his arm from Canon's club, and, observing that the latter was drunk, the gentleman got away from him as soon as the rapid movements of a pair of good limbs enabled him. The Mayor has requested the Police Commissioners to make a searching investigation of the charges preferred by Mr. Jaeger and his friends, and it is to be hoped that the fact that he is an old officer will not deter the Board from promptly discharging him.

JAMES M'GOWAN,

the sixty day police officer, whose Sunday spree and its consequences were narrated in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, was fined $15 by Justice Scully yesterday morning. The next court before which he will be called upon to appear will, doubtless, discharge him.

A GROSS OUTRAGE.

A Private Policeman and a Clerk Commit an Outrage Upon a Young French Girl.

George Henderson and Richard Bieberbach were before Justice Boyden yesterday afternoon, on a change of venue from Banyon, charged with committing the crime of rape upon the person of Betsey Diebald, a young French girl. If her statement is true, a more fiendish outrage has not been committed in the city for some time. In her testimony she related the following: About 12 o'clock Saturday night she was proceeding hurriedly south on State street, when she met a man, who stepped in front of her and asked her where she was going. She did not reply, but attempted to pass him, when he opened his coat and displayed a club, and stated that, being a police officer, he would accompany her to the end of his beat. She thanked him, and walked with him without fearing him. When the dry goods store of J. P. Stone, No. 135 State street, was reached, a young man emerged from the front door, and, aided by the would-be policeman, he forced her inside the store and closed the doors. The poor girl, suspecting their intentions, sobbed and begged them to let her go. Her appeals for mercy were unheeded, and both the cowardly wretches succeeded in outraging her person. Officer Patrick Bailey, of Pinkerton's force, was attracted to the spot, and through him Officer Myers was summoned. Not understanding the nature of the crime, the officers arrested the girl and Henderson, and charged them, at the Armory, with disorderly conduct. By the use of a little strategy, Bieberbach was arrested at daybreak yesterday morning. At the Armory the girl related her sad story, and her name was stricken from the docket, and the charge of disorderly conduct, which had been set opposite the names of the men, changed to that of rape. Fearing that Justice Banyon would be very severe upon them, the prisoners took a change of venue to Justice Boyden, who discharged them. In rendering his decision, the Justice said that the circumstances looked suspicious, but, as there was no outcry, such as the law requires, he did not feel justified in holding the accused for trial on the charge of rape. He thought perhaps an outrage had been committed, but that the evidence hardly sustained the charge of rape. Henderson is a watchman employed by Bailey's Merchants' Protective Police Agency. Bieberbach is a clerk in Stone's store. They will both be rearrested on the charge of disorderly conduct, and Henderson for representing himself to be a police officer.

THE TEMPERATURE.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The following is the record of temperature this day, as reported by L. Manasse, optician, No. 28 West Madison street, every half-hour—Fahrenheit:

7:30 a. m.	69	1:00 p. m.	84
8:00 a. m.	71	1:30 p. m.	84
8:30 a. m.	72	2:00 p. m.	85
9:00 a. m.	74	2:30 p. m.	85
9:30 a. m.	76	3:00 p. m.	85
10:00 a. m.	79	3:30 p. m.	84
10:30 a. m.	82	4:00 p. m.	83
11:00 a. m.	83	4:30 p. m.	79
11:30 a. m.	84	5:00 p. m.	75
12:00 m.	83	6:00 p. m.	72

Great Attraction at Dexter Park.

The well-known celebrated trotting horse, Chicago formerly Rockey, will contest a race with American Girl this afternoon at 3 o'clock, when we presume the fastest time will be shown that ever was made upon the Dexter Park track. Both horses are in fine condition, and Chicago will do his best to win, although American Girl has a low record. This race will attract thousands of people, and if the weather is favorable a great day of fast speeding will be seen. The other races, between Topsy and Hattie and Chicago gentlemen's road horses, will be quite exciting.

Choice South Park Property.

A very choice block fronting Drexel Boulevard and Fifty-first street, belonging to George H. Rozet, Esq., will be offered for public competition in a few days. This without question is the most attractive property in the market. Fifty-first street is 400 feet wide, and will be most superbly ornamented. The lots on this front overlook the great South Park.

To Rent.

We will rent two stores 45x190 feet each, five stories and basement, situated on Monroe street, between our place of business and that of Henry W. King & Co. John V. Farwell & Co.

THE COUNCIL.

Reuben Cleveland Nominated for West Side Police Commissioner.

Confirmation of Dr. B. C. Miller as a Member of the Health Board.

Messrs. Wilce, Richberg, Olsen, and Bluthardt Elected Members of the Board of Education.

The Livery-License Ordinance Referred for Engrossment.

The Council held a regular meeting yesterday evening, Ald. McAvoy in the chair. Present: Ald. Bowen, Richardson, Dixon, Warren, McGenniss, Coey, McAvoy, Sidwell, Stone, Pickering, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, Bailey, Powell, O'Brien, Bond, Clark, Sweet, Kehoe, Heath, Miner, Sherwood, Moore, Cleveland, Quirk, McGrath, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Cannon, Brandt, Woodman.

POLICE COMMISSIONER.

The Mayor sent in a communication, announcing the resignation of Carlile Mason as Police Commissioner, and nominating Reuben Cleveland to fill the vacancy.

It was referred to the Committee on Police.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Mayor sent in another communication, withdrawing the nomination of William Vocke, at his request, as a member of the Board of Education, and nominated in his place Dr. T. J. Bluthardt.

It was temporarily laid on the table.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented and referred for a sidewalk on Vernon street; for a water main on Hoyne, from Lexington to Flournoy street; for the vacation of the alley in Sub-lot 1, Lot 4; Block 16, O. T.; against laying a side track on Cologne street; for paving Twenty-second street west of State; for a sidewalk on A street at Nickersonville; against laying a side track on Grove street, near Eighteenth; and for water-pipe on McLennan street.

ORDERS.

The Board of Public Works was ordered to report ordinances for paving Park avenue from Leavitt to Western avenue, for a sidewalk on the west side of Wentworth avenue from Thirty-third to Thirty-fifth streets, for paving Douglas avenue from State to South Park avenue, and to repeal the ordinance for paving Wentworth avenue from Twenty-first to Twenty-second streets, a large ma jority of the property owners being opposed to the improvement, and to cause Thirty-fifth street to be put in passable condition from Halsted street to the South Branch.

The Board of Fire and Police was ordered to put up a fire-alarm box at the corner of Quarry and Cologne streets.

The Comptroller was ordered to advertise for lots for engine houses, in the vicinity of State and Twelfth streets, of Canalport avenue and Halsted, of Ashland and Blue Island avenues, and between Madison and Van Buren and Throop and Robey, and for a police-station near the corner of Blue Island avenue and Twenty-second street.

NORTH SIDE FIRE-BELL.

The Board of Fire and Police sent in a communication suggesting that the alarm-bell recently received be not placed on engine No. 14, as the Council had intended, since there was no tower for it, but on the Chicago Avenue Station, where there is a tower, its location there, owing to its central position, moreover, obviating the necessity of placing a bell on the jail-building or engine No. 11.

The matter was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board of Public Works reported ordinances for curbing Foster street, from Harrison to Polk; for paving Franklin, from Kinzie to Chicago avenue; for opening Forest avenue, from Douglas to Egan avenue; for establishing the grade on Indiana street, from Ashland to Western avenue; to establish the grade on Wabash avenue, from Thirtieth to Thirty-fourth street; for the vacation of part of an alley in the east half of Block 26, Sheffield's Addition, and for the vacation of the east and west alley in Block 43, Elston's Addition.

The ordinances for improving Franklin and Fisher streets and Forest avenue, and for fixing grades on Indiana street and Wabash avenue, were passed, and the others referred to committees.

Ordinances were also passed for opening and widening Calumet avenue, from Thirty-third street to Douglas place; opening an alley in Block 3, Myrick's Addition; opening an alley between Indiana and Prairie avenues, from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth street; vacating an alley in Block 4, Pickett's Addition; vacating part of an alley in the subdivision of the four acres in the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Sec. 6, 39, 14; to extend Fry street from Noble to Roe; to widen Ashland avenue, from Division street to Milwaukee avenue.

The Board reported that the increased cost of building an engine-house and police-station on the corner of North avenue and Larrabee street, owing to certain changes in the plans deemed advisable by the Board of Police, would be $1,900, and of building the Chicago Avenue Police-Station would be $1,987.55. An order authorizing the increased expenditure was passed.

The Board, in reply to a resolution, reported that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road occupied part of West Twenty-second street by authority of an ordinance of the Council.

THE ORDINANCES.

An ordinance was submitted providing for the publication of the laws and ordinances of the city, as revised by Mr. Tuley, and it was adopted.

DR. MILLER.

The nomination of Dr. Ben C. Miller as a member of the Board of Health was taken up.

Ald. Woodman had understood from a member of the Board of Health they had better leave the matter as it was. No Sanitary Superintendent was needed now. The Health Officer did all that was necessary.

It was explained that Dr. Rauch held in until some one was confirmed.

Dr. Miller was confirmed—yeas, 34; nays, 0.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Mayor's nominations for members of the Board of Education were taken up:

Thomas Wilce was confirmed—yeas, 32; nays, 2—Cullerton and Schaffner.

John C. Richberg was confirmed—yeas, 34; nays, none.

Ingwell Olsen was confirmed—yeas, 33; nays, 1—Lengacher.

Edmund Juessen was not confirmed—yeas, 13; nays, 21—as follows:

Yeas—Richardson, Warren, Coey, Sidwell, Stone, Bond, Clark, Kehoe, Sherwood, Moore, Lengacher, Schaffner, and Brandt—13.

Nays—Dixon, McGenniss, McAvoy, Pickering, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, Bailey, Powell, O'Brien, Sweet, Heath, Miner, Calveland, Quirk, McGrath, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Cannon, and Woodman—21.

Dr. T. J. Bluthardt was confirmed—yeas, 30; nays, 4—Stone, Pickering, Cullerton, and Schaffner.

RAILROADS.

The ordinance allowing the C., D. & V. Road to lay a side-track from Western avenue to the old pumping-works was postponed for four weeks.

The ordinance relative to the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad was taken up. A motion to postpone for four weeks more was agreed to—yeas, 17; nays, 16.

FREE FROM TAXES.

An order was passed for the remission of taxes on the Swedenborgian Church on Washington street, near Ogden avenue.

GAS-LAMPS.

The ordinance relative to allowing hotels, etc., to take down the city street-lamps in front of their places, and put up others instead thereof, was recommitted to the Committee on Gas-Lights.

LIVERY-STABLES.

The ordinance requiring licenses to be taken out by livery-stables for all double carriages kept for hire by them, and the numbers to be put on the lamps, was taken up. A motion to postpone temporarily failed—yeas, 17; nays, 17. Various attempts to amend the ordinance were defeated, and the ordinance was referred to the Clerk for engrossment.

ASHLAND AVENUE.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, S. D., reported a resolution ordering the Board of Public Works to request the Union Rolling Mill Company to remove their track from the west to the east side of Ashland avenue. It was laid over.

COURT-HOUSE PLANS.

The Joint Committee on Court-House Plans submitted their report, stating that they had awarded the premiums to Matz, Gay, and Tilley.

It was laid over.

ASSESSMENT.

The ordinance in regard to the assessment of property for taxation, etc., was reported back by the Judiciary Committee. A motion to waive the engrossment failed, and it was referred to the Clerk for engrossment.

TAX COMMISSIONER.

The ordinance for the appointment of a City Tax Commissioner was reported back by the same Committee, with the expression of an opinion that such an officer was necessary, and that there was no law under which other officers could be made to discharge his duties.

Ald. McGrath denied the correctness of this. He also wanted the ordinance so altered as to provide that an assessment could be altered only by a majority of the Assessors, and not, as before, by the Tax Commissioner alone.

Ald. Bond said under the new law the Tax Commissioner could not make any such change. He had doubted himself whether there was any necessity for a Tax Commissioner, but there must be some one to make up lists for the Assessors, or they could not do their work properly. The city officers stated that the Commissioner was more necessary than ever.

The matter was temporarily postponed.

The Council referred the reccommendation of the Board of Education for the sale of school lands near the Sharpshooters' Park to the Clerk for engrossment, and then adjourned.

PERSONAL.

Dr. D. Leasure, of Pittsburgh, is at the Grand Pacific.

H. H. Hull, Esq., of China, is at the Grand Pacific.

Gen. E. F. Beal, San Francisco, is at the Sherman.

Col. J. A. Scovel, Washington, D. C. is at the Sherman.

M. Paret and lady, Paris, France, are at the Sherman.

Commodore Edward Terry, U. S. N., is at the Grand Pacific.

Capt. James Jones, St. Joseph, is at the Commercial Hotel.

The Rev. R. D. Harper, of Philadelphia, is at the Grand Pacific.

Col. M. V. Sheridan and lady, U. S. A., are at the Grand Pacific.

Col. Knapp, of the Missouri *Republican*, and party, are at the Gardner.

The Rev. James Dobbin and daughter, of Faribault, Minn., are at the Sherman.

F. B. Clark, General Superintendent West Wisconsin Railway, is at the Grand Pacific.

Mr. Eugene Bensinger, of Louisville, brother of Mr. Moses Bensinger, of this city, is in town, on his way to Europe. He leaves next Saturday.

James H. Fairchild, Esq., left last evening for New York to attend the annual meeting of the Directors of the United States Law Association.

Hon. D. Blain, of Toronto, member of the Dominion Parliament, is at the Sherman. He is returning from quite an extensive tour in the Northwest.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the Sherman House yesterday: J. F. Hubbard, New York; A. D. Jessup, Philadelphia; S. Morris Lock, San Francisco; J. Wing and family, New Orleans; P. S. Cook, Boston; E. L. Bonner, Montana; T. W. Guild, Boston.

Mr. Michael Geary, the gentleman who managed the recent French billiard tournament in New York with such success, is in the city, and likely to remain here some time with his family. Mr. Geary boasts of having been a citizen of Chicago twenty years ago, and was at that time the only prominent billiard man in this section.

The following were at the Commercial Hotel yesterday: John Huse and William Welles; O. Ott, Mendota; A. Simpson, Rochelle; G. S. Murphy, Boston; W. Chaplin, Richmond, Ind.; J. C. Spear, Cincinnati; D. L. Hough, LaSalle; J. L. Warren, Geneva; S. W. Robinson, Galesburg; H. P. McDonough, Windsor, Ont.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday: N. M. Harris, St. Louis; W. J. Hoyt, Cleveland; R. H. Fleming, Cincinnati; H. S. Knapp, Brooklyn; D. H. Rice, Boston; F. D. Hughes, New York; W. F. Grier, Louisville; J. Boyd, Washington, D. C.; R. C. Munger, St. Paul; H. Loomis, Burlington, Vt.; E. Morris, Winfield, Ks.; E. J. Wright, Nephi, Utah.

Mr. Louis Wolff, proprietor of the copper and brass works at Nos. 109 and 111 West Lake street, met with a pleasant and genuine surprise yesterday. It appears that he had just moved into a new residence, and, while he was away attending to some little business matters, his employes, to the number of 200 and over, invaded his house and forcibly erected in his parlor a mammoth pier glass, which cost them something like $300. When Mr. Wolff returned he didn't know what to say; but Mr. John Lyle King explained everything, and other pleasing explanations were made by Messrs. John Clifford, John Gilo, and Thomas Pearce. The explanations were supplemented by a lunch and a happy time generally.

James E. Scripps will name his new paper the Detroit *Evening News*.

George B. McClellan has moved into summer quarters at Maywood, N. J.

Henry Ward Beecher is stopping at the Twin Mountain House, about ten miles from the foot of Mount Washington.

Franklin College follows the name of Hon. John A. Bingham with LL. D. The Bellaire Convention followed it with D. D.—*Cambridge (Ohio) Times*.

Pray, what sort of a court does Gen. Howard want or expect—one composed of aged Congregational ministers, Y. M. C. A. Presidents, and the professors of Howard University? It does look a deal like it.—*Springfield Republican*.

B. R. Sheldon, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Illinois, who has been a resident of Galena for more than thirty years, has packed up his library and other effects, and moved to Rockford for a permanent residence.

Thomas Wood, one of the early contractors on the Wabash & Erie Canal, late Postmaster of Lafayette, Ind., and subsequently Warden of the Penitentiary at Michigan City, died at his residence in Lafayette, last week.

Col. Winchester B. Shelby, a Confederate officer long-time held a prisoner at Johnson's Island, and last year an unsuccessful candidate for Congress, died, last week, at his residence in Brandon, Miss.

President Kitchel, of Middlebury College, Vt., has resigned, on account of ill-health. It is understood that the place will be offered to Dr. George N. Boardman, of Chicago, formerly Professor at Middlebury, but there is a rumor that it has already been substantially tendered to him, and declined.

One Francis Massey, who has been figuring at Cape May as a British Lord, turns out to be bogus, and has decamped. He gave out that he was the only son of the Duke of Leeds, and a Captain in the British Royal Navy. He represented falsely that his yacht of 450 tons burden was at the Breakwater, and gave invitations innumerable for sailing and feasting.

It is related of the late Judge John Robertson, of Virginia, that he was such a strict constructionist of the constitution, while a member of Congress, "that his greatest apprehension was if he should die in Washington he would be buried at the public expense, for which he held there was no constitutional warrant." With such conscientious convictions what must he have thought of the Credit Mobilier affair and the Congressional back-pay steal?

During the war one Col. Jaquess, made a conspicuous figure as an irresponsible envoy between the Union and the rebel authorities. Some one writing in the Terre Haute *Express* revives some of the curious features of his life. The writer is no ways timid in disclosing the scheme in his head, which is plainly stated to recall Col. Jaquess to the principalship of the Illinois Methodist College for women, located at Jacksonville, a position that he once held, as he subsequently did a similar relation to the Quincy Methodist Academy.—*Indianapolis Sentinel*.

A new statuette of Gen. Butler is in preparation, the two sides of the face being quite dissimilar. Seen from one side, the expressive face seems to wear prohibitory legislation in every lineament and feature. The clerical white choker adorns the sinewy neck, and the mouth is piously pursed up as though one should whistle at a funeral. On the other side the neck is bare, except for a preter-Byronic collar resting loosely on the atlantean shoulders, while from the corner of the mouth a straw protrudes and a knowing wink partially closes the eye, such as one may see exchanged among the sons of Belial when one of them invites another to luncheon. Both profiles have their numerous admirers, but the full front is said to be less satisfactory.—*Boston Transcript*.

A Paris Industry.

There is in Paris, says the London *Echo*, an aged woman, who has for the last fifty years supported herself by an industry of which, we believe, she enjoys a complete monopoly. She supplies the Garden of Acclimatization with food for the pheasants, which food consists entirely of ant's eggs. These she collects in the woods around Paris, and receives about twelve francs for the quantity she brings back from each of her foraging expeditions. These generally last three or four days, during which she sleeps on the field of action, in order to watch the insects at dawn, and to find her way to their treasures. She is almost devoured by the ants, an inconvenience of which she takes little notice, but at the end of her harvest-time, which lasts from the month of June to the end of September, her whole body is in a truly pitiable condition. Her services are, of course, highly valued, for, as there is at present no competition in this line of industry, it would be difficult to supply her place.

THE SHAH.

His Last Days in England.

VISIT TO MADAME TUSSAUD'S WAX-WORKS EXHIBITION.

From the London News, July 3.

The first figure pointed out to him was that of Mr. Charles Dickens, in which he appeared to take great interest, and put several questions to Lord Morley with reference to the late author. Napoleon III. lying in state was the only other model in this room, and the Shah got inside the railings and attentively surveyed it for some moments. Entering the largest room, his attention was first drawn to Dr. Benjamin Franklin, from whom he passed to "The Claimant," and testified his astonishment at its bulk by various gestures indicative of surprise. Before Louis Philippe he stopped and exclaimed audibly: "Louis Philippe!" Of the Austrian group he remarked: "*C'est actuel.*" He recognized Count Von Moltke, Prince Bismarck, and the Kaiser, who were in the Prussian group; and then passing Lord Raglan, he immediately pronounced his name.

Coming to the group of the Royal Family in England in the centre of the room, the Shah passed in through the railing and walked leisurely round the circle of figures. He stayed for some time before the Queen and then came out. He passed Mr. H. M. Stanley, the discoverer of Livingstone, but came back and took a good look at little Kalulu. From these he went on to the Prince Consort, and after passing by a whole host of English Kings, long since dead and gone, went on to the Hall of Kings, where he stopped at the ex-Queen Isabella of Spain. In the Napoleon room the Shah seemed struck by a minute effigy of Gen. Tom Thumb, for he laid his hand upon it and shook it gently to and fro upon its pedestal. His Majesty pronounced the Emperor Francis Joseph by name and immediately afterwards, coming to Murat, he ejaculated the name of the great General, adding "Roi de Naples." He asked who Talleyrand was, and then went on to Napoleon I., seeming interested when his Grand Vizier explained that the bed on which the figure was placed was the veritable bed used by the First Consul of France.

The "Flowery Land" pirates and Orsini were next looked at, and His Majesty went on to the guillotine, upon which, however, he bestowed but a passing glance. Not so his suite, for at least a dozen Persians scrambled up the staircase and inspected the hideous thing minutely, as well as the pictures representing the revolting tortures practiced by Orientals upon their victims. Coming back through the large room, the Shaw recognized Mazzini, the Earl of Mayo, and several others, indicating them to his Grand Vizier by name. Lord Byron was noticed, but Shakspeare was ignored utterly. Henry VIII., surrounded by his unfortunate Queens, obtained no notice whatever; but when the Shah came to William Cobbett, he took off his spectacles, and gazed attentively at the celebrated son of the Surrey farmer. Mr. Cobbett surprised the Shah considerably by turning his head and returning the stare with interest, and so he did the members of the suite, who came after. Mademoiselle St. Amaranthe, upon whom Robespierre executed his vengeance, occupied the Shah's attention for some time; the trick by which the lady's bosom is made to rise and fall, as if breathing, evidently struck him. This figure, which is generally and erroneously known to visitors to the exhibition as the Sleeping Beauty, is one of the most beautiful in the collection, and attracted considerable attention from the members of the suite.

VISIT TO THE AQUARIUM IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

London (July 5) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

Yesterday the Shah paid his second visit to the Crystal Palace. The aquarium was to him a complete novelty. He is used to surprises, but a fresh wonder stole over his face as he came down the stairs, and saw the long room stretching before him, lined on either side with its capacious tanks of sea-water, through which the yellow light from out doors made its way 'n tinged with green. He stopped at the first tank with an exclamation of wonder, put his finger against the glass front of it, and said something in Persian to Sir Henry Rawlinson, which was evidently an exclamation of delight. The next two or three he passed rapidly. They contained only the common sort of fish. Presently, he found out that the fish in each tank as he passed were being invited to pay their respects to him, were, in fact, tempted out of their holes by being fed. He took part at once in this operation, and if a fish lingered shyly behind its fellows, hurried it on by rapping on the glass opposite, and when it got its share of the good things going, the Shah expressed his satisfaction with a vivacity which began to give us a new idea of the Persian character.

While this went on, two or three of the Shah's suite had been occupying themselves with the children, and especially with a little girl, some 5 years old. They were trying to coax the child to leave her mamma and go with them, but she was much more interested in seeing the crayfish and lobsters, to whose tank we had just come, than in the Shah and his Princes, and she had run to her father, and begged to be put on his shoulder so as to look over the heads of the Persians. As they still followed her, the Shah turned round to see what his people were about, and perceived the child. He looked at her a moment and held out his hand, so the little thing was put down, and went over to him, and as his hand was still stretched out, put her own into it. The picture was charming. There stood the Shah, bending his dark visage, with his pure Oriental features, its olive skin, and piercing eyes and long black moustache, over this child of a race which had not a trait in common with his. Hers was the fresh loveliness of Anglo-Saxon childhood, very light, yellow-brown hair, flowing out in its profusion from under her white hat, and covering forehead and shoulders, every line of the face rounded and breaking into dimples, brown eyes looking frankly up, just a touch of shyness tinging the fair cheeks with rose, but the whole figure a model of unconscious grace, and health, and beautiful young life, the type that Gainsborough would have delighted to paint, and trying would have failed. The Shah, over whose countenance came an expression of singular softness, drew her to him, and pulled one of her curls and patted her cheek, then asked Sir Henry Rawlinson who she was. Sir Henry, happening to know the child's father, told the Shah, and added that he was an American. This seemed to surprise His Majesty, who had taken it for granted that the little girl was English as she looks. He asked the father how long he had been in England, and put sundry other questions, at first in Persian through an interpreter, and afterward directly in French, which he speaks tolerably well. Then with another caress for the child, who had stood with perfect composure through the scene, the Shah turned again to the tank and began watching the crayfish. The little girl ran back to her father, quite unaware that anything unusual had occurred.

Here and with the cuttle-fish the Shah spent a quarter of an hour, and we all had as good a look at him as he had at the marine wonders. He chatted and laughed, took a liking to one crayfish and a dislike to a certain lobster which stared at him too steadily, clapped his hands at the changing colors of the cuttle-fish as they darted after the crabs and sunk in the sand, and uttered a sort of war-cry as the chase grew fierce and the unlucky crab disappeared bodily in the grasp of his enemy. Altogether, he enjoyed the aquarium as a boy of quick, natural intelligence would have enjoyed it, and put shrewd questions, as he generally does.

Monkeys and Mayors.

A democratic newspaper in London is very savage about the honors paid to the Shah, and declares that only a monkey in the Zoological Gardens has exhibited a vestige of manliness and independence. When the Shah attempted to poke this animal with a stick, the indignant creature seized it, and grinned defiantly at the Majesty of Persia. "And this," philosophizes our newspaper, "shows how superior monkeys are to mayors. Had the Shah kicked one of the latter, all the mayors in the kingdom would have envied him the distinction, and regretted that their persons had not been honored by a similar infliction."

Singular.

From the Sedalia (Mo.) Democrat.

We gave an account of Mr. Buckner's death by lightning near Greenridge a few days ago. The Rev. Mr. Smith preached his funeral sermon on the day following, and three days thereafter he was killed by the same subtle fluid. This was considered strange, but the most singular thing connected with these deaths remains to be told. The clothes worn by Mr. Buckner at the time of his death were hung upon a very thrifty willow bush in the yard, and from that hour the bush wilted and is now dead, though only a week has elapsed.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Money is easy at 4 per cent. Sterling was strong at 109¼@109¾ for sixty-day, and 110¼@110½ for sight.

Gold was more active and firm at 115@115¼. Loans, 2 to 4 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $33,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $193,000.

Governments were strong and a fraction higher.

State bonds ruled steady.

Stocks were generally firm, with considerable activity in the general list. Western Union advanced from 90½ to 91¼, closing at 90¾. Lake Shore ranged from 93⅞ to 94, closing at 93¾. New York Central sold up to 104¼, closing ⅛ below the highest point. Union Pacific was active and strong at 29¼@29⅞, closing at 29½, with continued purchases for account of the pool recently formed. Panama made the greatest advance of the day, selling at 117¾, against 113 on Saturday, finally closing at 117. Pacific Mail rose from 38⅝ to 40, and closed at 39. Wabash ranged from 72¾ to 73¼, and Northwest 70⅝@71¼. With the exception of Erie, the balance of the list fluctuated about ⅛ per cent. The corner was controlled by the German bankers, and at times disturbed the general market. The stock opened at 63⅛ regular and declined to 61⅞ on European dispatches announcing that the corner in this market had no effect in London. The early dealings were at 65 cash 63⅛ regular, but later the difference was about ⅛@1 per cent. In the morning the German bankers refused to lend stock, and the bears were forced to buy cash and sell regular. About 3,000 shares were bought under the rule from 62 to 64. Of this amount 1,600 shares were bought for the account of Oppenheim Brothers. Immediately after this the stock dropped to 60⅝ on the report that the steamer City of Chester brought 15,000 shares of Erie, and that the Cunard steamer would bring 25,000 more to-morrow. At the close there was a rally to 62. Erie is offered at 56 seller 60, at 57 seller 30, and 59 seller 10 days. The general market closed firm.

Sterling, 109½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119¾	Coupons '67	118⅜
Coupons, '62	117⅜	Coupons, '68	118¼
Coupons, '64	117⅛	10-40s	114¾
Coupons, '65	118⅝	Currency 6s	114¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	117¾	New 5s	115⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93⅜	Virginias, old	43
Tennessees, old	80⅛	North Carolinas, old	27
Tennessees, new	80⅛	North Carolinas, new	15
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	100	St Paul pfd	73⅞
Western Union	90¾	Wabash	72¾
Quicksilver	37	Wabash pfd	85
Adams Express	94	Fort Wayne	93¾
Wells Fargo	73	Terre Haute	15
American Express	64	Terre Haute pfd	34
United States Ex	72	Chicago & Alton	108½
Pacific Mail	39	Chicago & Alton pfd	111
New York Central	104¼	Ohio & Mississippi	40¾
Erie	62	C., C. & C.	87
Erie pfd	71¾	C., B. & Q.	98
Harlem	129	Lake Shore	93¾
Harlem pfd	130	Indiana Central	33⅜
Michigan Central	94	Illinois Central	105½
Pittsburgh	88⅛	Union Pacific stocks	29½
Northwestern	70⅞	Union Pacific bonds	81⅝
Northwestern pfd	83⅜	Central Pacific bonds	100½
Rock Island	111⅝	Del. Lack. & Western	101
N. J. Central	103⅞	B., H. & Erie	2¾
St. Paul	53		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 21—11 a. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Flour, 27s 6d@28s 6d. Wheat—winter, 12s; spring, 11s@11s 10d; white, 11s 11d; club, 12s 3d@12s 6d. Pork, 63s 6d. Lard, 38s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, July 21—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and easy; buyers offering lower prices. Lard, 38s 3d.

LONDON, July 21—5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 92⅞@92¾; account, 92⅞@92¾; 5-20s of '65, 93¼; do '67, 93¾, 10-40s, 90¼; new 5s, 89⅞; Erie, 46¾.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £242,000.

Tallow, 42s 3d.

PARIS, July 21.—Rentes 56f 47c.

LIVERPOOL, July 21.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland, 8¾d; Orleans, 9d; sales, 12,000 bales; American, 7,000; speculation and export, 2,000.

Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat, 12s. Flour, 27s 6d@28s 6d. Corn, 27s 3d@27s 6d. Lard, 38s 3d. Cheese, 58s. Cumberland middles, 37s 6d; short ribs, 40s.

New York Live-Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 21.—BEEVES—Fresh receipts, 243 cars or 970 head, making 5,310 for the week. Owing to the improved trade in dressed beef and the comparatively light offering of beeves to-day and yesterday, prices advanced fully ¼c, closing early with the yards bare. Texans ranged from 9¼@11½c and native steers 9½@12½c, with selected tops at 12¾@13½c to dress 58 lbs to the gross cwt. Sales included: 12 cars Illinois steers, 7 cwt, at 11¼@12½c; 13 cars do, 6¾ cwt, at 11¾@11¾c; 8 cars do, 7 cwt, at 11¼@11¾c; 14 cars do, 6¾ cwt, at 11¼@11¾c; 6 cars do, 8¾ cwt, at 12¾@13¼c; 6 cars do, 7¾ cwt, at 11¼@12c; 17 cars do, 7¼ cwt, at 11¾c; 10 cars of Texans, 5¾ cwt, at 10c, to dress 56 lbs; 6 cars do, 6 cwt, at 10¾c; 3 cars do, 6 cwt, at 9½c; 7 cars do, 5¼@5¾ cwt, at 9¾c, to dress 55 lbs to the gross cwt.

MILCH COWS—Received, 183 during the week. Trade dull at $35.00@70.00 for poor to choice.

CALVES—To-day's receipts were 460, making 3,012 for the week against 3,720 last week. Veal calves are steady at 8@9c per lb. Grassers are dull at $5.00@7.00 per head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Fresh receipts, 11,760, making 31,035 for the week against 22,320 last week. The market opened weak, with an over supply, and closed dull at a decline of about ½c per lb. Lambs ranged from 7¾ to 10½c, and sheep from 4¼ to 6¼c, but at the close 6¼c was the outside quotation. Sales include 2 cars Michigan sheep, averaging 87 lbs, at 6c; 2 cars do, av 88 lbs, at 5¾c; 1 car Crane do, av 94 lbs, at 5c; 2 cars Ohio, av 84 lbs, at 5¾c; 1 dar do, 71 lbs, at 4⅞c; 1 car do, 90 lbs, at 6¼c; 2 cars do, 89 lbs, at 6c; 1 car do, 74 lbs, at 5¾c; 1 car do, 113 lbs, at 6¼c; 1 car do, 85 lbs, at 5¾c; 1 car State lambs, 45 lbs, at 8c; 2 cars do, 55 lbs, at 9¼@9½c; 1 car Canada, 57 lbs, at 8@8½c; 1 car Kentucky, 55 lbs, at 8¼c; 1 car Ohio, 50 lbs, at 7¾c; 1 car good Jersey lambs, 62 lbs, at 10½c.

SWINE—Receipts yesterday and to-day, 90 cars, or 9,680 hogs, making 30,270 for the week, against 30,000 last week. None on sale alive.

Dressed hogs were plenty and lower, closing at 6¼@7½c.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—CATTLE—Market moderately active and rather firmer, with sales of 2,560 at $7.50@7.75 for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; $6.00@7.00 for fair to good, and $5.00@6.00 for common.

SHEEP—Were in fair demand, with sales of 8,000 at $5.00@6.00.

HOGS—Were higher, with sales of 5,000 at $7.75@8.00.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 21.—There was an improved demand for staple cotton and woolen goods in first hands, but the jobbing trade continues very quiet. Cotton flannels are in brisk request for both bleached and brown makes. Fine and medium bleached shirtings were fairly active and steady. Standard sheetings ruled unchanged. Brown drills were more active at the decline. Fine and medium fancy cassimeres were in fair request. Hosiery was in improved demand. The importers are more active.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 21.—COTTON—In moderate request; middling upland, 21c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour less active; receipts, 16,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.25@5.65; common to good extra, $6.20@6.65; good to choice, $6.60@7.40; white wheat extra, $7.75@8.60; Ohio, $6.40@8.60; St. Louis, $6.75@10.75. Rye flour quiet at $4.30@5.25. Corn meal—Western, $3.15@3.35. Wheat quiet and easier; receipts, 88,000 bu; No. 3 spring, $1.32@1.40; Iowa spring, $1.40@1.43; No. 2 Chicago, $1.46@1.46½; do Milwaukee, $1.48@1.50½; do Duluth, $1.48. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn a shade firmer; receipts, 92,000 bu; steamer mixed Western, 55@57c; rail do, 58@61c; white, 68@72c; heated mixed Western, 51@53c. Oats in fair demand and steady; receipts, 63,000 bu; new mixed Western, 42@44c; white, 46@52c; black, 42@43c.

EGGS—Dull and lower; Western, 21@22c.

HAY—Quiet and weak.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady; Rio, 18@19½c. Sugar strong; fair to good refining, 7⅞@8⅛c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice strong; Carolina, 8@9c.

PETROLEUM—Weak; crude, 7¼@7½c; refined, 17½c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 44½c.

STOCK OF GRAIN IN WAREHOUSE.

Wheat, bu	271,000
Corn, bu	1,175,000
Oats, bu	772,000
Rye, bu	155,000
Barley, bu	8,000
Malt, bu	237,000
Peas, bu	35,000

WHISKY—Firm at 93½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork weaker; new mess, $17.06@17.12½. Beef unchanged; cut meats quiet; long cut hams, 12½c, Middles quiet; short rib, 9¼c. Lard lower; Western steam, 8 15-16c.

BUTTER—Firm for choice, dull and heavy for common; Western, 15@23c.

CHEESE—Steady at 11½@12½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and wheat steady and unchanged. Corn dull; mixed Western, 57½c. Oats dull; mixed Western, 45c; white, 46c. Rye quiet at 86c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, $17.25@17.50. Bacon shoulders, 9@9¼c; sides, 10¼c; clear rib, 10¼@11c. Sugar-cured hams, 14@16c. Lard dull; Western, 8¾@9¼c.

BUTTER—Dull; good to choice Western, 18@20c.

WHISKY—Nominal at 94c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; XXX, $6.75; family, $8.75@9.75. Corn quiet; yellow mixed, 67c; white scarce, 75c. Oats quiet, 42½@45c.

BRAN—Firmer, 80c.

HAY—Scarce; prime, $24.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, at $17.00. Dry salt meats dull; shoulders, 8c. Bacon dull, at 9¼@10¼@10¾c. Hams scarce, 16@16½c. Lard dull; tierce, 8¾@8½c; keg, 10@10¼c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; good common, 8½c; fair to fully fair, 8¾@9½c; prime, 10c. Molasses, nothing done. Coffee, 18@20c.

WHISKY—Supply light; Evansville, 93c; Louisiana, 94@95c; Cincinnati, 97c.

FINANCIAL—Sterling, 27. Sight, ½ premium. Gold, 115¾.

COTTON—Dull. Sales, 700 bales; good ordinary, 14¼@14½c; low middling, 17¾@18c; middling, 18¾c; middling Orleans, 18¼@19c. Receipts, 897 bales. No exports. Stock, 34,002 bales.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; spring extras, $5.50@6.75. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.32½; No. 2, $1.25¼; cash or July; $1.20¼ August. Corn quiet; No. 2, 36c. Oats steady; No. 2, 28½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 60c. Barley steady; No. 2, 75@80c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 6c; Oswego, 10½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 86,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 119,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., July 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; nominally unchanged. Corn firm at 47@48c. Oats steady; No. 1 State, 40c; No. 2, 38c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; standard white, 14½c; State test, 22@22½c for car lots.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, July 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.85; amber Michigan, $1.57, spot and July; August, $1.39; No. 1 red, $1.66; No. 2 do, $1.58; No. 3, new, $1.30; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.62. Corn a shade better; high mixed, 44½c, spot and July; August, 44⅞c; September, 46c; yellow, 45c; no grade, 40½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 33½c; rejected, 29c.

FREIGHTS—Firm and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 52,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 71,000 bu; oats, 15,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra, $1.95@1.96; No. 1, $1.81; No. 2, $1.60@1.62; amber, $1.58. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats in good demand; mixed State, 39c; Western, 37c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat easier, but not quotably lower; new No. 3 red fall, $1.15; No. 2 do, $1.35. Corn easier; No. 2 mixed, 38c cash; 38½c August; 38⅞c September; 43c sacked. Oats dull, lower; No. 2, 31¼@33c in elevator; 35¼@36½c sacked. Barley, no market. Rye firmer; 58@60c.

WHISKY—Quiet; 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $16.50. Bulk meats nominal. Bacon quiet, weak; small lots shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 9⅞@10c; clear, 9⅞@10c cash; 9⅞c August. Lard nominal.

HOGS—Firmer; $4.40@4.70.

CATTLE—Scarce and firm for best grades; fair to choice, 4@5½c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour easier; fancy, $7.75. Wheat—New, $1.15@1.30. Corn firm at 50@52c.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; held $16.00@16.50. Bacon in fair order demand, and prices easy; shoulders, 8½c; clear rib and clear, 10¼@10½c, all packed; hams unchanged. Bulk meats quiet and easy; shoulders, 7¼c; clear rib, 9½c; clear, 9¾c, all loose. Lard easy; prime steam, 8½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, $6.75@7.10. Wheat firm; new red, $1.28@1.35. Corn dull, 42@43c. Rye nominal, 72c. Oats dull, 31@42c.

PROVISIONS—A shade firmer for bulk meats and bacon, and pork dull. Mess held $15.25. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 7¼c; clear ribs, 9c; clear, 9½c, all spot or buyer August. Bacon quiet and firm; shoulders, 8½c; clear ribs, 9⅝c; clear, 9⅞c.

WHISKY—Steady, 92c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; State, Ohio and Indiana $6.75@8.25. Wheat firm; old red, $1.62@1.70; white, $1.80@1.85; No. 1 spring, $1.44. Corn in fair demand; mixed Western, 58@59½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12½c; refined, 18¼@18⅜c.

WHISKY—Dull at 95c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour 25c stronger on spring. Wheat—Nothing doing; quotations nominal; $1.38 for No. 2 Milwaukee club; $1.45 for No. 2 prime. Corn—57c for No. 2.

FREIGHTS—Unsettled; 9@9½c on corn, according to rating of boat; 10½c on wheat.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., July 21.—PASSED DOWN—Props East Saginaw, Empire State, Nebraska, Amazon, Arabia, Merchant, Winslow, St. Joseph, Bay City and barges, Burlington and barges; barks Erastus Corning, Nelson, Orphan Boy; schrs D. M. Foster, Lillie Pratt, McGrath, Louisa, Swallow, Trowbridge, Annie Sherwood, Schuylkill, G. D. Norris, Warmington, J. W. Nicholas, Kate Richmond, Rainbow, Howland, Czar, A. H. Moss, Negaunee, Maumee Valley, New London, Emma Hutchinson.

PASSED UP—Props Oneida, Potomac, Fletcher, Brooklyn, Cleveland, Tweed; bark City of Milwaukee, schrs W. S. Crosthwaite, Craftsman, Stampede, Ely, City of Straits, Anna Grover, Beals.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, July 21.—PASSED DOWN—Props India, Raleigh, Barnum, Jarvis Lord, Colan Campbell and barges; schrs Columbian, Kate Winslow, Thomas Finny.

PASSED UP—Props Scotia, Canisteo, Trader and barges; Equinox, Concord and barges; schrs Seabird, Perry Hanna.

WIND—Southwest.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., July 21.—The propeller Whale arrived to-day, towing the canal-boats G. T. Rockwood, loaded with Kingston coal for Chicago, and the H. G. Loomis, from Henry, light, for Lemont, and departed light for Henry. The propeller Stoner also departed, towing the barge Milwaukee, loaded with lumber for Peoria, canal-boats Banner, with lumber for Lacon, and Champion, with lumber for Peoria. The canal-boats G. T. Rockwood, from Kingston, with coal for Chicago, and the H. G. Loomis, from Henry, light, for Lemont, passed into the canal. Nothing passed out. Nine feet of water on the mitre-sill of Lock 15.

CHICAGO, July 21.—ARRIVED—Col. Taylor, LaSalle, 10,500 bu oats; Belle France, Morris, 5,000 bu corn, 1,400 bu oats; Atlantic, Morris, 5,100 bu corn, 5,000 lbs malt, 100 brls highwines; Gracie Griswold, Minooka, 6,000 bu corn.

CLEARED—Pallas, Henry, 87,231 feet lumber, 3,200 lath; Gipsy Queen, Henry, 90,029 feet lumber, 1,450 lath, 5,000 lbs nails.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, Daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, Boat don't leave until 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m. Wednesday's Boat goes to Escanaba.

FOR BUFFALO,

And Intermediate Points.

Western Transportation Company's steamer IDAHO, Capt. Penny, leaves dock foot of North Dearborn-st., Tuesday, July 22, at 7 p. m.

Union Steamboat Co.'s steamer ST. LOUIS, Capt. Shannon, leaves dock at Randolph-st. bridge, Wednesday, July 23, at 7 p. m.

Western Transportation Company's steamer BADGER STATE, Capt. Clark, leaves dock foot of North Dearborn-st., Thursday, July 24, at 7 p. m.

For Berths and Passage Tickets, apply at 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent.

HOTELS.

Barnum's Hotel,

Broadway, corner Twentieth-st, New York.

This Hotel is now finished and ready for guests. It is complete with all modern improvements and conveniences. Rooms on suite and single, Private Parlors, Bath Rooms, Otis Brothers' latest improved Elevator, and in close proximity to all the Places of Amusement and Dry Goods Palaces. Mr. A. S. BARNUM, for many years connected with the management of Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, takes an active department in the management of the house, and will be pleased to see his old friends and acquaintances. The other departments of the house are under the management of I. N. GREEN, formerly of Dayton, Ohio, late of New York, and FREEMAN and ROBT. C. BARNUM, of Barnum's Hotel, St. Louis, Mo. ON AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

BARNUM & GREEN.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

479, 481, and 483 State-st.,

COR. ELDRIDGE-COURT.

BEN. N. ANDERSON, Prop'r.

TERMS:

Transient, per day	$2.00
Lodgings	50c., 75c., and 1.00
Meals	.50
Board, per week	8.00 to 12.00
Day Board, per week	6.00

Best $2 per day House in the United States.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Coal.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of A. G. Lane, Secretary of the County Board of Education, 172 East Randolph-st., until July 25, for the supply of 250 tons of Youghiogheny or Walnut Hill Soft Coal, to be delivered at the Normal School Building at Englewood. 100 tons must be delivered on or before Oct. 1, 1873, and the balance before Dec. 31, 1873.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

EDWARD GARRITY, HENRY HARMS, ALBERT G. LANE, Committee on Supplies.

SALVE.

All Right Salve for Burns, Boils.

CORNS!

25 cents a box. DR. STEPHENS, 124 Dearborn-st.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, July 21.

In the local money market there was nothing worthy of special note to-day. There is something more of a demand for money than was noticeable a week or two ago, but the supply is large yet, and approved borrowers get all they want without difficulty.

New York exchange was weaker to-day, and sold at par.

BANKRUPT PORK SPECULATORS.

The attempt some months ago to corner pork resulted in the failure of a good many speculating firms in St. Louis, Cincinnati, and New Orleans. Against three of the St. Louis firms proceedings in bankruptcy were instituted on the 16th inst., viz.: Messrs. Cheatham & Draughon, whose liabilities are stated at $130,000, and assets $30,000; Harris & Thomas, liabilities $25,000, assets $8,000; Guthrie & Co., liabilities $40,000, assets nominal. Messrs. H. Milward & Co., of Chicago, appear in the lists of unsecured creditors as follows: Cheatham & Draughon, $115,266; Harris & Thomas, $2,750; Guthrie & Co., $16,500. The next heaviest creditors are Alexander & Cramer, of St. Louis, claims against Cheatham & Draughon, $60,000; against Guthrie & Co., $1,200. There are thirty other creditors in St. Louis, Louisville, New Orleans, and Cincinnati, with claims ranging from $8,000 to $1,000.

AN IMPENDING GOLD SPECULATION.

There continues to be considerable comment in the New York papers on the movements of the bull clique in gold. The *World* says their latest move "is to buy all the gold that can be had, and also effect a stringency in the money market in the fashion that has been found effectual in autumn and spring," by locking up greenbacks. The attempt to buy up all the gold, and at the same time to lock up greenbacks, will, we think, be found too heavy a contract for any clique, no matter how strong, at this season of the year; but their operations may have the effect to cause a change to some extent in the condition of the money market of New York. The buying up and holding of any considerable amount of gold would of itself have a tendency to cause stringency. In fact, an advance in the price of gold, no matter from what cause, is always an indication of a diminishing supply of money in the market, not simply of specie money, but of any kind of loanable capital. It is doubtful, however, if the Wall street cliques possess any such power over the price of gold as is usually ascribed to them. The Wall street quotations are only local, and do not affect the general value of gold. On the other hand, it is absurd to suppose they have power to either depreciate or appreciate the value of our entire mass of paper currency throughout the country by their manipulations of a few millions of gold in Wall street. It is a well established fact that, during the great gold excitement of 1869, on Black Friday, when gold was "selling" in amounts of from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000 in the Gold-Room at from 160 to 162, it was sold in small amounts in the street, and at banks for legitimate purposes, at 135. A speculative rise in the price of gold in the Gold-Room in Wall street has nothing more to do with the real value of either gold or greenbacks than a corner in wheat, for instance, in the Chicago market for July delivery would have to do with the value of wheat for delivery next month. In both cases it is simply a bet between the bulls and bears as to which can put up the most money in margins. The fictitious high price is confined in both cases to speculators, and in this class are included the importing merchants, who are always on one side or the other in any gold speculation, while other merchants have nothing to do with it, and pay but little attention to it, knowing very well that the fictitious price of gold in a limited locality does not affect the general value elsewhere; but active speculation of any kind has a tendency to absorb money and make loanable funds scarcer while the contest between the bulls and bears is in progress. Should the threatened manipulation of the gold market be undertaken in New York, it will probably be a failure. Money is too plenty there for either party to get much the advantage of the other.

THE NEW TRADE DOLLAR

has the words "420 grains, 900 fine," embraced in the design of one side of the coin. This is a piece of practical information so commendable that every coin of every civilized nation ought to have similar information on its face, or, better still, every coin should have figures on its face indicating the number of grains of pure gold or pure silver it contains. With such indications on its face, any person could then tell the value of any foreign corn. Whereas now none but experts or those who have access to coin-charts can tell.

A CURIOUS, TARDY REVOLUTION.

The London *Times* calls attention to an interesting movement among the merchants of Liverpool to shake off their old-fogyism, which has clung to them like an "Old Man of the Sea:" The movement has been started by the leading merchants of Liverpool to remedy a grievance the existence of which in any large commercial town at the present day will to every London man of business appear almost incredible. To those who are not familiar with the local customs of the place, the fact that the facilities of ordinary banking accounts are virtually unknown there, that the payments of each day, estimated to average about £2,000,000 sterling, are made from hand to hand in banknotes and gold, and that all the losses, embezzlements, waste of interest, and other evils of this state of affairs have been tolerated because the community generally have been too indifferent to adopt a concerted resolution for overthrowing the opposition of certain classes of bankers or brokers, will seem among the most singular announcements. In 1867 the Chamber of Commerce made an attempt in favor of a civilized system, which had no result; but a memorandum published to-day in the Liverpool *Daily Post*, setting forth the precise nature of the case and urging a new and vigorous effort, may now, perhaps, meet with more success. By London merchants the matter will be watched simply with the curiosity which attends any struggle between modern habits and the clumsy usages of former times.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, July 21:

CITY PROPERTY.

McGregor st, 111 ft e of Stewart av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated June 25; consideration, $700.

Park av, 200 ft e of Hoyne st, n f, 50x124 ft, dated July 16; consideration, $3,250.

Wood st, n w cor of Hubbard st, e f, 220x100 ft, dated July 12; consideration, $24,000.

Dashiel st, near n e cor of Twenty-eight st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated July 10; consideration, $900.

Wallace st, near Twenty-seventh st, e f, 50 ft to alley, dated June 16; consideration, $2,100.

Wallace st, 50 ft s of Thirtieth st, e f, 25x130¼ ft, dated June 5; consideration, $900.

Lot on st bet Throop st and Centre av, and 300 ft s of Sixteenth st, w f, 25x125½ ft, dated March 28; consideration, $1,000.

Cossit st, 102 ft n of Grand av, w f, 25x126 6-10 ft, dated May 20; consideration, $700.

Lot 6 of Brown & Seavern's Lot 5, in Block 18, Sec. 29, 39, 14, dated July 16; consideration, $450.

Wood st, n w cor of Hubbard st, e f, 220x100 ft, dated July 17; consideration, $26,000.

Townsend st, near s e corner of Ebru st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 18; consideration, $1,575.

Noble st, n e corner of Chapin st, undivided ½ of Lot 12, dated July 5; consideration, $1,200.

Park av, bet Wood and Page sts, n f, 21 3-5 feet to alley, with building dated July 8; consideration, $13,000.

Indiana av, s of Twenty-sixth-st, w f, 7 ft to alley, dated July 21; consideration, $1,400.

Lot 45, in Block 62, Sec. 19, 39, 14, dated July 2; consideration, $800.

Ohio st, 150 ft e of North State st, n f, 25x100 ft, dated July 9; consideration, $4,000.

Erie st, 216 ft w of Kingsbury, s f, 24x100 ft, dated July 16; consideration, $1,900.

Brown st, 48 ft n of Wright, e f, 24x100 ft, dated June 25; consideration, $1,450.

West Ohio st, 120 ft w of Oakley, s f, 60x123½ ft, dated June 10; consideration, $2,000.

Twenty-seventh st, near s w cor of Butler st, n f, 25 x124 ft, dated July 4; consideration, $1,100.

West Jackson st, 126 w of California av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated May 20; consideration, $750.

Lexington st, 178 6-10 ft w of Western av, n f, 25x 123½ ft, dated June 24; consideration, $1,000.

Eight lots in Higgins, Law & Co.'s Addition, dated June 27; consideration, $16,000.

Lot 7 of Lots 100 and 101, in Butterfield's Addition, dated July 16; consideration, $1,350.

Hubbs st, n w cor of Thirty-fifth st, Lots 78 to 80, dated May 26; consideration, $3,000.

Vernon av, n of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 50 ft to alley; dated July 8; consideration, $4,500.

Vernon av, n of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 31 ft to alley; dated July 5; consideration, $3,565.

Indiana av, bet Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, e f, 22.8½x170.8¼, dated July 1; consideration, $13,000.

N ½ of Lots 1 and 2 and w ½ Lot 3, in Block 66, School Section Addition, dated July 15; consideration, $17,500.

Lot 1, in Foskett's Subdivision in Block 76, of w ½ Sec. 27, 39, 14, dated July 16; consideration, $9,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Four lots in Ravenswood, dated July 1; consideration, $4,000.

Lot 13 in Block 5, Clybourn's Addition to Ravenswood, dated June 11; consideration, $500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 3 in Block 3, in Oney White's part of n e ¼ Sec. 3, 38, 14, dated May 13; consideration, $600.

Lot 1 in same block, dated May 13; consideration, $600.

Six lots in Staple's Subdivision of e ½ e ½ of n w ¼, Sec. 10, 38, 13, dated July 18; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 7 and w ½ Lot 6, in Hulburd's Block 3, in Clough & Barney's Lots 34 and 35, Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated July 14; consideration, $2,350.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 19 to 24, in Block 4, of e 19 acres of w 38 of n w ¼ of s w ¼, Sec. 36, 40, 13, dated June 10; consideration, $3,737.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, July 21.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	5,471	4,083	6,627	3,771
Wheat, bu	42,640	19,460	72,415	3,823
Corn, bu	312,375	268,120	341,263	319,926
Oats, bu	66,450	29,430	49,745	153,384
Rye, bu	790	1,077	....	16,196
Barley, bu	400	400	....	1,754
Grass seed, lbs	4,400	20,600	22,400	....
Flax seed, lbs	....	6,780	....	....
Broom-corn, lbs	9,000	9,400	18,250	16,412
Cured meats, lbs	94,350	52,850	229,350	172,396
Beef, brls	....	....	....	10
Pork, brls	....	1,537	255	451
Lard, lbs	3,300	227,500	120,400	61,250
Tallow, lbs	11,270	6,850	18,000	122,100
Butter, lbs	74,073	60,630	56,653	55,191
Live hogs, No.	12,100	7,609	8,685	8,221
Cattle, No.	1,195	530	2,060	731
Sheep, No.	32	302	....	....
Hides, lbs	74,735	15,210	23,400	82,328
Highwines, brls	373	240	535	550
Wool, lbs	349,929	59,916	209,953	186,806
Potatoes, bu	359	2,212	31	....
Lumber, m feet	10,221	2,238	2,142	1,750
Shingles, m	1,048	1,860	1,495	1,191
Lath, m	1,348	100	356	671
Salt, brls	....	....	2,062	1,081

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 4,196 bu wheat; 479 bu corn; 4,616 bu oats; 601 bu rye; 1,383 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 60 cars wheat; 793½ cars corn; 12,000 bu No. 1 do, 45,400 bu No. 2 do, and 17,800 bu rejected do by canal; 49 cars oats; 7,500 bu do, by canal; 1½ cars rye; 1 car barley. Total (905 cars), 450,000 bu.

The following shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped out from this city during the past week:

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.
By rail	18,071	75,967	32,933	332,387	1,472
By canal	.....	5,907	3,727	.....	.....
To Buffalo	6,397	212,393	899,499	218,764	10,000
To Erie	2,200	.....	80,100	.....	.....
To Oswego	15	.....	37,937	.....	100
To Ogd'nsb'h	600	.....	35,119	.....	.....
To Huron	631	.....	101,248	.....	.....
Other U.S.p's	427	16,296	1,370	3,964	.....
To Montreal	201	16,599	.....	.....	.....
To Colborne	.....	.....	36,659	.....	.....
To Kingston	.....	16,244	22,944	.....	.....
Other C. ports	.....	.....	.....	15,487	.....
Total	28,539	343,406	1,351,536	570,602	11,572

Also 8,127 bu barley shipped by rail.

The claim is made that last week New York sent out 74,000 bu corn as the largest grain cargo that ever crossed the Atlantic. We can nearly equal that on the lakes. The "Sutter" took out 62,320 bu corn from Chicago in one load last week, which is stated to be the largest cargo of corn that ever left this port.

The leading produce markets were quiet today and generally steady, with not much change in prices. The receipts were small, except in corn, which arrived in great volume, but without swamping the markets as might have been expected. The shipping movement was fair. The continuance of cool weather caused greater confidence in the condition of grain; but buyers were not anxious, except in oats and barley, and dullness was the rule on the Board of Trade, as outside.

In the dry goods market only a light amount of trading was done, and former quotations were unchanged. The inquiry was mainly for staple cottons and seasonable dress goods, which were selling at very full prices. Groceries were fairly active and were generally firm; notably so for coffees, sugars, and rice. Stocks are in good shape, and the general market seems to be in a healthy condition. Butter and cheese were without quotable change, the former ruling fairly active and firm, while the latter is quiet and easy. The bagging market presented no new feature worthy of notice. Coal was quoted unchanged in price, though in hard descriptions an early advance is looked for. In the fish market the only change was a reduction of 25c per ½ brl in whitefish. Trade was satisfactorily active, and most descriptions were steadily held. Dried fruits were moving with fair liberality, and were generally firm. Hay, hides, leather, and paints were dull, as previously quoted.

The average amount of business was transacted at the lumber yards to-day, former prices being generally maintained. A large fleet of lumber-laden vessels were lying at the lumber docks this morning, but the market was dull, except for joists and scantling, which were ready sale and firm at $9.25@10.00. Good to choice strips and boards and shingles also sold at full former rates, but common boards seemed rather slow and easy. There were no new features to note in correction with metals, building materials, iron, and nails; the demand is not particularly active, and prices are rather weak, except for metals, which rule steady, and tin is quite firm from sympathy with New York. The demand for wool is falling off a little, but the general tone of the market is one of firmness, as the receipts are light. Hops and broom corn are in better request, and steady at the quoted prices. Timothy and clover seed were in request and firm. Other varieties were quiet and unchanged. Green fruits were fairly active and steady excepting apples, which were a shade easier, and raspberries were higher. Potatoes were in large supply and prices were weak and tending downward. The inquiry for poultry was fair, and, as the offerings were not large, prices were steadier than at the close of last week. Eggs were in moderate request and easier.

Lake freights were active and steady at the inside rates of Saturday, under a good demand at the reduction, which was partially rendered necessary by a reported advance in freights on the Erie Canal. The business done was principally in corn at 5c to Buffalo and 10½c to Kingston or Oswego. Wheat was quoted at 5½c to Buffalo, and 11½c to Lower Lake ports. Through rates to New England points, via Buffalo, were quoted unchanged at 23c on corn. A total of seventeen charters was reported, which will carry out 32,000 bu wheat and 450,000 bu corn.

Highwines were inactive but firm at ½c advance, buyers bidding 90½c, while holders demanded 91c per gallon. Wines are reported to be very scarce at this point, and the Western production quite small.

Provisions were again dull, and little better than nominal. Mess pork was 15@20c per brl lower on cash lots, and a shade easier for future, in sympathy with a decline in the price of live hogs at the Stock Yards. Lard was nominally unchanged, with a wider gap than usual between the figures named by buyers and sellers. Meats were more active, shoulders being firm at full previous quotations, while short ribs were again a shade easier. There was nothing doing, and no change in hams or bacon meats. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller July, $15.00 @15.10; do seller, August, $15.00; do seller September, $14.95@15.10; do seller December, $13.00@13.25; lard, cash or seller July, $8.05@8.10; do seller August, $8.10@8.15; summer do, 7½@7⅝c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12c. Dry salted meats quotable at 7⅜@7½c for shoulders; 8⅛@8⅜c for short ribs; and 8⅝@8⅝c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 7⅝@7⅞c. English meats, 8⅛@9c for short ribs; 9@9½c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 8½c for shoulders; 9½c for clear ribs; 9¾c for short clear; and 13½@15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $24.00 @25.00. City tallow, 7½@7½c; grease quotable at 5@6½c. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls mess pork seller August at $15.00; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 7½c; 200,000 lbs short ribs at 8½c.

Flour was less active than on Saturday, and firm at former prices. There was a good demand for export, a little more than at the close of last week; but some stocks were rather badly broken up, and others were held higher, so that the aggregate of sales was much less than the demand would indicate. The medium grades of spring extras, at $5.50@5.75, and spring superfines, were the most wanted, and that chiefly on Canadian account. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 50 brls spring extras at $7.25; 100 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.80; 250 brls do (Morning Glory) and 100 brls (Southern Queen) and 250 brls do at $5.75; 100 brls do at $5.62½; 200 brls do at $5.50; 700 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfines (Royal Gem) at $4.40; 100 brls do unsound at $2.75. Total, 2,250 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $10.50, on track. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 6.75	@ 9.00
Red winter extras	5.75	@ 7.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.00	@ 6.50
Low to medium	5.00	@ 6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00	@10.50
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00	@ 7.50
Spring superfines	2.50	@ 4.50
Rye flour	4.00	@ 4.20
Bran	10.50	@11.00

Wheat was dull and firm at an average decline of 1c per bu, the greatest drop being in wheat for delivery this month. The market was early depressed by the report that Liverpool was easier, with forcing weather in England for the crops. This caused shippers to hold back from No. 2 spring even more severely than on Saturday, leaving the market entirely to the speculative element, whose business to-day consisted chiefly of settlements. There was a fair shipping demand for the lower grades, and car lots of No. 2 were willingly bought up at seller-the-month prices to fill shorts for July. There is still a large amount of wheat undelivered, and very little wheat here to fill with (we can scarcely have more than 200,000 bu No. 2 here now), while the receipts are not large enough to make any serious difference during the remainder of the month. With our present rate of receiving, even if there should not be another pound shipped out, we should have less than half a million bu No. 2 spring here at the close of the current month. The short interest remembered this, and were so willing to take hold of the little offered at the early decline that the market soon became strong. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, opened at $1.20, advanced to $1.20¾, receded to $1.20½, and rose to $1.21¼, closing at $1.21¼. Seller August sold at $1.15⅝@1.16½, closing relatively tame at $1.15⅝. Seller September sold sparingly at $1.09½@1.10, and seller the year at $1.07½. No. 1 spring closed at $1.28@1.29; No. 3 do at $1.10; and rejected do at 92c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring (hard) at $1.32; 800 bu do at $1.28; 5,000 bu No. 2 spring (hard) at $1.24; 400 bu do (A., D. & Co., hard) at $1.22; 1,600 bu do at $1.21¾; 7,800 bu do at $1.21½; 5,600 bu do at $1.21¼; 19,800 bu do at $1.21; 11,200 bu do at $1.20¾; 1,600 bu do at $1.20⅝; 800 bu do at $1.20½; 1,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.10½; 8,400 bu do at $1.10; 1,600 bu rejected at 92c. Total, 67,000 bu.

Corn was dull, with a shade of weakness, at about the same average of prices as on Saturday. The quotation from Liverpool was the inside of the range reported at the close of last week, and our receipts were large, the inspection this morning amounting to fully 380,000 bu. This increased the volume of offerings, and made some buyers hold back, especially as the weather was so cool as to lead several to predict that we shall have no more corn posted this season. The greater confidence in condition, and the expectation of larger receipts in the future, caused a shrinking of the premiums paid for carrying into succeeding months. The shippers took hold very freely in the latter part of the session, when satisfied that freight room could be secured at 5c. It is noteworthy that our stocks in store were only slightly reduced during the past week, and the present rate of receipts threatens to increase instead of diminish. This will be awkward if we have unfavorable weather; otherwise we may be able to push through without additional posting; and it should be remembered that the present rate of corn arrivals can scarcely keep up when new wheat, oats, and barley begin to come in. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 37@37½c; seller August at 37⅝@37⅞c; and seller September at 39⅝@39½c; all closing at the inside. New receipts of No. 2 closed at 37½c; and rejected at 34½c. Cash sales were reported of 29,600 bu No. 2 fresh at 37⅝c; 42,800 bu do at 37½c; 97,200 bu regular at 37½c; 20,000 bu do at 37½c; 63,200 bu do at 37c; 4,400 bu rejected at 34½c; 8,000 bu do at 34⅝c; 43,600 bu do at 34½c; 2,400 bu do at 34½c; 6,000 bu do at 34c; 5,600 bu no grade at 28c (on track); 1,200 bu do at 27c; 6,000 bu No. 1 at 39½c; 6,000 bu high mixed at 38½c; 6,000 bu do at 38½c; 6,000 bu No. 2 at 38½c; 12,000 bu do at 38½c; 24,000 bu do at 38c; 6,000 bu rejected at 35½c, all afloat. Total, 370,000 bu.

Oats were moderately active, and irregular, averaging a shade lower than on Saturday. Oats for this month's delivery were strong till near the close, with very little offered, notwithstanding the increase in the volume of receipts. The reason seemed to be the fact that a good many July oats have not been delivered yet, and most of them are held by two or three parties. The market fell off, however, near the close, under more liberal offerings. Sales were made at 28¼@28½c, closing at 28¼@28⅜c. Seller August sold at 27½@27⅝c, seller September at 26¾@27c, and seller the year at 26½@26⅝c, all closing at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu No. 2 (new receipts) at 28⅜c; 14,200 bu do at 28½c; 4,800 bu do at 28⅜c; 13,400 bu do at 28⅜c; 8,400 bu rejected at 26½c; 3,000 bu do at 26c; 600 bu white, by sample, at 36½c, delivered. Total, 46,200 bu.

Rye was in some demand at Saturday's prices, but there was none offering, and the market was nominal at 56@57c for No. 2, and 51@52c for rejected. Seller August sold sparingly at 55c. Cash sales were limited to 400 bu by sample at 50c.

Barley was in good speculative demand, and advanced 9c on the option of seller September (new No. 2) under the receipt of reports that the yield will be light, and but a small proportion of it inspect as No. 2. The market opened at 80c, advanced to 82½c, declined to 80c, rose to 85c, and closed nominal at 82@83c, the sales aggregating 35,000 bu. There was nothing doing in cash lots; the market was quoted at 63@65c for No. 2; 50@52c for No. 3; and 35@37c for rejected.

EXPORTS OF LAST WEEK.

The following are the aggregate exports of the articles named, from the ports of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, for the week ending July 19:

Flour, brls	47,000	Pork, brls and tcs	3,400
Wheat, bu	1,042,000	Bacon, lbs	5,800,000
Corn, bu	437,000	Lard, lbs	1,866,000
Rye, bu	38,000		

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade today is as follows:

LIVERPOOL, July 19.—Wheat, spot, rather easier. Nos. 2 to 1 spring, 11s 4d@11s 11d. Corn, 27s 6d. Floating cargoes of wheat steady.

MARK LANE—Floating cargoes of wheat heavy. Good cargoes of American corn off coast, 28s 6d.

LONDON—Fair average quality of spring wheat, 53s 6d. English country markets for wheat, mostly at shade dearer. Weather in England hot and forcing.

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.

The *Journal of Commerce* gives the following as the foreign imports at New York for the month of June:

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Ent'd for cons'n	$14,778,135	$ 9,796,316	$10,797,542
Do for warehous'ng	13,382,176	17,913,638	10,936,539
Free goods	2,086,100	2,926,874	6,436,404
Specie and bullion	1,352,006	43,724	950,051
Tot. ent. at port	$31,598,417	$30,653,552	$29,147,536
Withdrawn from warehouse	8,711,237	7,584,971	8,972,554

The increase in the free goods is owing to the addition of tea and coffee to the free list.

The following were the foreign imports at New York for the fiscal year ending June 30:

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Ent. for con	$194,498,898	$212,397,830	$183,093,637
Ent. for ware	131,133,036	171,011,048	137,809,234
Free goods	23,097,564	30,016,900	91,862,826
Specie and bullion	9,443,737	2,384,134	7,608,335
Tot. ent. at port	$358,173,232	$415,808,912	$420,374,032
Withdrawn from warehouse	114,423,936	126,516,331	153,872,861

The following were the descriptions of imports for the years:

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Dry goods	$126,123,210	$139,903,902	$125,086,690
General mdse	222,606,285	273,520,876	287,679,007
Specie & bullion	9,443,737	2,384,134	7,608,335
Total imports	$358,173,232	$415,808,912	$420,374,032

It will be seen that the proportion of dry goods, which formerly exceeded one-third of the imports, has materially decreased.

The exports from New York to foreign ports for the year ending June 30 were:

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Dom. produce	$213,306,021	$215,729,972	$258,436,562
Foreign free goods	611,328	1,279,250	2,174,992
Foreign dutiable	8,799,517	9,053,551	9,277,141
Specie and bullion	82,905,497	59,425,823	62,663,427
Total exports	$305,622,363	$285,488,596	$332,552,122
Total exclusive of specie	222,716,866	226,062,773	269,888,695

WISCONSIN CROP ITEMS.

The Jefferson *Union* reports that the prospect is A 1 for the best wheat crop in Wisconsin since 1860. Grass is reported light, and those farmers who took the precaution to sow corn for fodder will find it a great help.

The Dodge County *Democrat* states that the promise of a large fruit crop in the spring has vanished. A blast of some kind seems to have come upon not only the trees themselves. Many treer which bloomed beautifully are now dead as smelts. Especially is this true of the apple.

The Sheboygan *Times* says the heavy shower of rain on Monday afternoon last lodged the grain in that section worse than the tornado of the 4th. The *Herald* learns from farmers who have visited their office that the damage to crops, by the storm of the 4th, is not nearly so great as was at first reported. All agree that the main part of the damage consists in the destruction of timber.

The Fond du Lac *Reporter* says that the crop reports from all parts of the county continue to come in favorably.

BREADSTUFFS STATISTICS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following:

Advices from Galatz, under date of June 26, 1873, report the wheat crop in Wallachia good; rye, one-half average; barley, promising; but in Moldavia wheat not half an average, rye one-third of an average, barley splendid. In Bessarabia, all the crops destroyed by the drought as far as the Russian frontier.

The latest advices from Italy give more promising harvest prospects than had generally been expected; parcels of new wheat were already in market, and prices of foreign wheat had declined. Barletta wheat had declined to 52s per 480 lbs. for September delivery, f. o. b. The quality of the new wheat is finer and heavier than that of the crop of 1872.

The reports of the crops in Germany are generally favorable for an abundant harvest.

The reports of the wheat crop in Belgium are generally favorable and the rye crop has been so far benefitted by the favorable temperature as to promise a fair yield. The barley crop had also improved in appearance, but the yield is expected to be below an average.

The weather in France during the last week of June was fine, and the reports of the crop prospects were quite generally favorable, which caused a decline in flour, but the price of wheat, owing to the small supplies and light stock, had not suffered much decline. The stock of wheat in Marseilles on the 28th June, 1873, was 12,021 quintals of 220½ lbs each, against 80,000 quintals at the corresponding date in 1872. The imports of wheat at Marseilles during the last week in June were 69,000 quintals, against 69,700 quintals for the corresponding week in 1872. In reports from 115 French Provincial markets, held during the week ended June 30, 1873, there was an advance in 50, tendency to an advance in 4, firm in 25, unchanged in 23, quiet in 2, tendency downward in 3, and a decline in 8, against 110 reports the previous week, in which there was an advance in 84, tendency upward in 1, firm in 12, unaltered in 9, decline in 4.

The crop prospects in Hungary are generally favorable for all the cereals except rye, which was badly injured by the April frosts.

The export clearances for Europe from the ports of New York, Boston, Montreal, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, aggregated, were for the undermentioned weeks as follows:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.	Peas, bu.	Oats, bu.
July 17	29,724	1,171,287	749,830	41,577	12,294	......
July 10	27,953	1,059,312	547,456	3,020	......	11,783
July 3	16,063	683,066	692,341	45,124	23,845	11,638
June 26	23,304	1,047,222	431,182	29,630	43,086	34,681
Total 4 w'ks	97,044	3,962,010	2,351,099	119,351	79,355	57,441
June 19	34,812	1,146,887	777,343	41,311	1,192	25,045
June 12	31,988	1,220,439	685,646	11,580	20,557	37,364
June 5	21,620	703,460	723,183	11,626	8,150	5,049
May 29	24,681	416,792	610,053	9,556	65,084	47,227
Total 4 w'ks	113,081	3,487,528	2,796,107	75,073	94,984	117,685

Clearances of wheat from San Francisco for Europe:

	Wheat, centals.	Value.
Prev. reported July 1, '72, to June 24	9,754,971	$17,654,909
June 27—Sebastian Bach, Cork	25,104	44,000
Total from July 1, '72, to June 27, '73, 339 vessels	9,780,075	$17,698,909
Total from July 1, '71, to June 27, '72, 44 vessels	1,386,050	3,258,127
Total from July 1, '70, to June 27, '71, 120 vessels	3,536,205	7,071,807
Total from July 1, '69, to June 27, '70, 174 vessels	4,732,919	8,083,715

There were on July 3, 15 vessels loading and to load with wheat, the aggregate tonnage measurement of which was 14,584 tons. The receipts at San Francisco from July 1, 1872, to June 25, 1873, were: Flour, 889,116½ sacks wheat, 10,782,489 sacks; barley, 981,028 sacks; corn, 110,674 sacks; rye, 14,418 sacks; and the exports for the same period, to all countries were: Flour, 263,645 brls.; wheat, 9,822,688 centals, against 270,079 brls. flour, and 1,404,382 centals of wheat for the corresponding period in 1871-2. It is expected there will not be much activity in wheat of the new crop till last of July or first of August.

The reports of the winter wheat crop in Michigan are not favorable. The wheat harvest is in progress in that State, and it is the opinion of good judges that the yield will be one-third to one-half less in quantity than the crop of 1872. The quality of the wheat is reported to be good. The weather so far has been favorable for harvesting, which, if continued, new wheat will be in market from that State during the first half of August.

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New York canals, and by rail, was, July 12, 1873:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	355,499	1,234,588	753,735	8,552
Albany	9,000	65,000	60,000	24,209
Buffalo	112,251	547,621	114,908	....
Chicago	666,682	8,420,068	968,199	37,584
*Milwaukee	575,000	112,000	214,000	10,000
Duluth	25,306	.....	.....	....
Toledo	254,630	626,992	254,793	3,530
Detroit	47,629	40,921	28,315	4,551
*Oswego	140,000	28,000	16,000	10,000
St. Louis	26,700	299,830	118,785	5,825
Boston	81,798	164,629	346,862	5,360
Toronto	128,332	150	34,331	3,485
Montreal	339,581	373,552	34,329	8,000
*Philadelphia	165,000	145,000	70,000	....
*Baltimore	35,000	381,243	35,000	....
Lake ship'ts	1,127,433	1,084,065	367,301	7,573
Rail shipments	293,925	150,548	346,542	7,268
On N.Y. canals	1,437,000	918,000	441,000	....
Total—July 12, '72.	6,020,112	9,472,406	4,054,170	106,868
Total—July 5, '73.	5,348,459	9,048,507	4,082,559	109,029
Total—June 28, '73.	5,524,824	9,246,988	4,557,300	162,738
Total—June 21, '73.	5,436,351	9,399,333	4,448,149	168,790
Total—June 14, '73.	5,594,682	8,560,464	4,430,848	196,982
Total—June 7, '73.	6,002,485	8,713,753	4,427,850	219,394
Total—July 16, '72.	4,227,684	12,704,114	6,523,145	298,055

140,000 bu rye and 11,889 bu malt.

*Estimated.

Foreign exports of flour and grain from New York for the week ended July 15, 1873, and since January 1, and their distribution:

To	Flour, brls	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Peas, bu.
Liverpool	840	159,515	122,400	......	......
London	7,150	62,915	24,000	......	......
Glasgow	2,629	77,616	44,000	......	......
Bristol	1,100	79,724	27,229	......	......
Penarth Rds	......	93,258	28,208	......	......
Gloucester	......	32,980	......	......	......
Cork	......	24,604	28,537	......	......
Cardiff	1,061	46,082	......	......	......
Havre	......	16,000	8,500	......	......
Hamburg	......	48,062	29,111	......	......
Rotterdam	800	60,889	6,000	......	......
West Indies	4,098	......	9,476	102	1,008
B. N. Col	6,147	......	......	......	......
Brazil	1,799	......	......	......	......
Venezuela	2,994	......	700	......	......
New Grenada	283	......	......	......	......
B. Honduras	340	......	......	......	......
Total	28,698	701,295	343,261	102	1,008
Previous week	32,171	695,235	272,305	233	494
Corresp'g week '72	20,261	348,735	1,048,095	900	3,230
From Jan. 1, '73	698,045	7,985,071	6,949,222	17,563	55,195
From Jan. 1, '72	500,960	4,226,963	1,345,300	19,008	121,204
From Jan. 1, '71	1004665	8,795,234	5,140,896	16,258	65,238
From Jan. 1, '70	920,417	8,746,656	196,185	10,274	149,328
From Jan. 1, '69	698,317	7,710,446	1,512,946	43,197	62,440

And 960 bu beans; 24,336 bu rye; 500 bags clover seed.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I am surprised at the indifference displayed by our present grain-dealers regarding the tampering with grades of grain, the loose system of inspection of grain, and warehousing the same. When the State took possession of grain inspection a new grade was introduced, called Hard Spring 1 and 2; the making of this grade destroyed the usual standard of Chicago No. 2 spring East. This hard spring previously went into regular No. 2, and it being generally very heavy held up the wheat that was put in at 56 lbs to the bushel, and on leaving the elevator was generally up to 57 lbs to the bushel. Now, since this grade was made, the elevators have been filling up with wheat at 56 lbs which never gains in weight in the elevators, and, as a consequence, the standard had to be let down to 54 lbs a few weeks ago. The past two weeks I have been visiting the elevators, and have learned the above facts, and (also that an outside Board of Examiners are doing a thriving business examining grain being shipped, to see that it is up to standard of State inspection) this grade of hard spring never should have been made. There never was any occasion for it; and there is no occasion for the newly contemplated grades of Minnesota No. 1 and 2. The more grades we have, the more complicated the business, and the poorer the standard of grain. Our shippers seem to care little about what they inspect grain coming in! As they have those outside forces to do their out inspection, consequently it is a one-sided affair. I saw grain (corn) going into two elevators last week that was sour, yet inspected No. 2. Every week we hear the cry of hot corn, and yet material for it is being furnished by track inspectors almost daily. Now, I would ask the question, Who is responsible for all this? It certainly cannot be any one interested in the growth and advancement of our city. I believe it to be our duty to call a meeting of the grain dealers and examine this whole responsibility where it belongs. Yours, &c.,

SUTTON.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active, and declined ⅛c. No. 2 spring sold at $1.20¾ @1.21 seller the month, closing at the inside, and $1.15⅞@1.15½ seller August, closing at $1.15⅝. Corn is quiet and ⅛c higher, closing at 37½c seller the month, and 37⅝c seller August; also, at 39⅝c seller September. Other grain, provisions, and lake freights were quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, July 21.

ALCOHOL—Was in request and firm at $1.81@1.86.

BROOM CORN—There was more inquiry for this staple than for several days past. The market is firm for nearly all grades, and, as the receipts are light, the stocks are being somewhat reduced. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 8½@10c; No. 1 stock braid, 6¼@7½c; No. 2 do, 5½@6½c; No. 3 do, 4½@5c; inside green, 5@6c; do red tip, 3½@4c; do pale and red, 3@4c.

BUTTER—The butter market was without a new feature. The demand was good for the different grades and former prices were firmly maintained all around. Stocks of common and medium are ample, but of choice yellow suitable for the table there is a scant supply. Following are the quotations: Strictly choice yellow, 19@21c; medium to good, 15@17c; inferior to common, 11@14c.

BAGGING—Prices of goods in this line were unchanged. Burlap, gunnies and wool sacks are rather quiet, and are not especially firm, but grain bags are moving freely at full prices. We quote: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 31½c; Amoskeag, 31½c; Otter Creek, 33c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@21c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 65@67c.

BEANS—Were quiet, and prices were without material change, as follows: Navies, $2.50@2.60; prime medium, $2.35@2.40; common to fair beans, $1.25@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There is a fair demand for common brick, though the dealers are wont to call the market dull, as the supply is quite large and prices low and not very strong. Pressed brick is quiet, other materials are unchanged. We quote: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ₩ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ₩ brl; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.15 ₩ brl; white sand, ₩ brl, $1.50 @2.00; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.00@6.50; sewer brick, $8.00@9.50; Milwaukee pressed, $28.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common (selected) $15.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@21.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—The situation of this market was essentially unchanged. There was a moderate local and interior demand at the annexed range of prices: New York factory, 10@11c; Ohio factory, 9@10c; Western factory, 8½@10c.

COAL—The demand for hard coals is now active, the prospect of an early upward movement of prices stimulating consumers to lay in the winter's supply. Some dealers are now asking $9.50, but a majority are still filling orders at $9.00. Soft descriptions remain quiet and steady. We quote: Lehigh, $10.00; Lackawanna, $9.00; Erie, $9.00; BriarHill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Indiana Cannel, $9.50; Indiana Block, $8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Barrels and tierces were in light request. Coopers' stock is scarce and firm. We continue to quote: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.60 @1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 55@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $10.00 @11.00; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in liberal supply and quiet. Prices were a trifle lower. Good to choice packages brought 12@13c; while those in bad order were almost unsalable. Sales include 1,000 doz and 10 cases at 12c; 120 cases and 1,100 doz at 13c; 1,500 doz at 12½c.

FEATHERS—Were quiet, excepting choice geese feathers, which were sold at full former prices. We quote: Prime to choice live geese feathers at 70@73c; jobbing price, 80@83c; mixed feathers, 25@50c; chicken, 6@7c. Sales include 40 sacks prime live geese at 73c.

FISH—A decline of 25c per ½ barrel in whitefish is noted, with which exception there was no material change in values. The demand continues liberal. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $5.75@6.00; No. 2 do, $5.75; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.50@11.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50 @9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.50@6.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 33@35c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.00@9.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Prices range the same as on the closing days of last week, whereat the moment they are firm for nearly every article in the list. Business continues to improve, and the movement is now reported fairly active. Following are the quotations: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16c; Turkish prunes, new, 13½@14½c; raisins, $2.30@2.35; Zante currants, 7@7½c; citron, 42@43c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 16@20c; Michigan do, 6@7c; Western do, 5½@6½c; Southern do, 4½@5½c; peaches, pared, 18@20c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 4½@5c; blackberries, 8½@8¾c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 20@22c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 9@10c; pecans, 11@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@7½c.

GROCERIES—Coffees have further advanced at the East, and are stronger here in sympathy. Sugars are active and firm at the advanced prices established last week. Rice, syrups, and soaps, also, are firmly held. Other goods rule steady. A fair aggregate of sales was accomplished within the range of the following quotations:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 32½@33½c; O. G. Java, 28@28½c; Java, No. 2, 26@26½c; fancy Rio, 24½@24½c; good choice do, 24@24½c; prime Rio, 23¾@24c; good do, 23½@23½c; common do, 22½@22½c; roasting do, 21½@21½c; Singapore, 24@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@24½c; do, prime, 24½@24½c; Maracaibo, 23½@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full stearine, full weight, 20@ 19½ weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@7½c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12½c; crushed and powdered, 11¾@12c; granulated, 11½@11¾c; A standard, 11½@11½c; do, No. 2, 11½@11½c; B, 11@11½c; extra C, 10¾@11c; C No. 2, 10½@10½c; yellow C, 10@10½c; choice brown, 10@10½c; prime do, 9¾@10c; fair do, 9½@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 10@10½c; fair do, 9½@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@10c; do prime, 9½@9½c; do, fair, 8½@9c½; common, 7½@8c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@83c; do prime, 73@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30 @35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 25@26c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16 @19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples were in better supply, but choice lots brought full prices. Peaches were a trifle easier. Raspberries are becoming scarce, and command higher prices. Other fruit was unchanged. We quote: Lemons, $15.00@15.50 per box; do, repacked, $16.00@17.00. Oranges, $12.00@13.00 per box. New apples, 50c@$1.00 per box, or $4.25@5.00 per brl. Raspberries, $3.00@3.25 per case; red do, $3.00@3.25. Gooseberries, 10@12½c; $2.00 per bu. Blackberries, 25@30c; Cherries, at $4.50@5.00 per bu. Whortleberries, (Indiana) $4.00@4.50 per bu; Wisconsin do, $1.75@2.00 per box; Currants, $3.00 per box. Pears, $2.00@2.50 per box; Peaches, $2.00@2.75 per box; Plums, $4.00 per bu.

HOPS—The hop trade is "picking up" a little. The stocks of many of the brewers are considerably reduced, and they are purchasing small quantities, as necessity requires. Western are quotable at 25@45c.

HAY—Nothing new was developed in connection with the hay market. There was an absence of anything like activity in the demand, and, with full stocks in store and liberal offerings prices were weak and unsettled. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $13.00@14.00; timothy, loose pressed, $12.50@13.00; prairie pressed, $9.00@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $12.50@13.50; prairie, loose, $8.50@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The hide trade was dull at the prices current last week. Only a few sales were reported, at the following quotations: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 10½@11c; do heavy, 9½@10c; part cured, 9½@10c; green calf, 15½c; veal kip, 13½c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@19c; long haired kip, 10½@11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—There was no change worthy of note. American iron is very quiet, and prices are shaded frequently for large lots. Steel is tolerably steady. Quotations are as follows:

Iron	4	@ 4 2-10 rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½	@ 6 rates
Plate iron, common tank	6½	@ 6¾ rates
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c ₩ lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c ₩ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c ₩ lb
English cast plow steel	11½	@12c ₩ lb
American tool steel	17½	@18c ₩ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c ₩ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23c rates
English spring steel	11	@12½ rates

LEATHER—Quotations remain unchanged, as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@	41
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ₩ lb	41@	43
Kip, ₩ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	85@	1.20
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	25@	27
Country upper	23@	26
Collar, ₩ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@	35
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@	1.45
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.35
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Business was fair for the season, the subjoined prices being, as a rule, adhered to:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.50; do, 12x12, $15.00; do 14x20, $15.50; do, roofing, IC, $14.00; do, 20x28, $28.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates; Russia iron, 22c; do No. 1 stained, 21c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 20 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 40c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7½c.

NAILS—The market was fairly active. Prices are easy, as follows: 10@60d, per keg, $4.75 rates; 8d do, $5.00; 6d do, $5.25; 4d do, $5.62½; 3d do, $6.25; 3d do, fine, $7.75; 2d do, $8.00; clinch, $7.12½.

NAVAL STORES—Met with a fair average demand at the quotations following: Manilla rope ₩ lb, 17½ @18½c; sisal rope, ₩ lb, 15½@16½c; hemp sash cord, ₩ lb, 20@25c; mar-line, ₩ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ₩ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ₩ bale, $5.00@5.50; pitch, ₩ brl, $5.00@7.00; tar, ₩ brl, $5.00@6.00.

OILS—The oil market was dull, except for carbon, lard, and machine oils, in which there was a liberal amount of trading at very full prices. We repeat our quotations of Saturday: Carbon, 18c; extra lard oil, 70c; No. 1, 65c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 96c; do boiled, $1.01; whale, 85c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53@54c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

POULTRY—The offerings were not very large, and, as there was a comparatively fair inquiry, prices were steadier and a trifle higher for old chickens. We note sales of 1 coop choice old chickens at $5.00; 5 coops do at $4.50@4.75; 7 coops good to choice spring do at $3.00 @3.75; 1 coop turkeys at 12½c.

POTATOES—The supply is excessive, and prices are weak and irregular. Sales have been made at $1.75@3.50 per brl; choice are quotable at $3.00@3.50, the latter for large barrels. Old potatoes are offered at $1.00 per bu.

SALT—The demand for salt continues active. We quote: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.50; Turk's Island, $2.00; ground alum, $1.90@2.00 per sack.

SEEDS—Timothy is inquired for to some extent, but, as the offerings are light and held firmly by a few dealers, the transactions are limited. Clover is scarce and firm at $5.25@5.50. Hungarian and millet were dull and nominal. We quote: Timothy, $4.12½@4.20; clover, $5.25@5.50; millet, 40@50c; Hungarian, 55@65c. Sales include 1 car prime timothy, seller August, at $3.00, delivered.

TEAS—Old teas remain dull and weak, while the new crop are moving freely and are firmly held. Quotations are the same as last week: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was quoted quiet and steady at the prices given below:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium; 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@38c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Remains firm at unchanged prices: Beech, $8.00; maple, $9.00; hickory, $10.00; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

VEGETABLES—Were in good supply and moderate request; tomatoes were plenty and lower. We repeat: Tomatoes, 60@75c per box; peas, $1.25 per bu; onions, $4.00@4.75; cabbage, 50@70c; corn, 10@12½c per doz; sweet do, 12½c; turnips, $1.50@2.00 per brl; cucumbers, 10@15c per doz; string beans, $1.25@1.50 per bu.

WOOL—The market is rather less active than recently, but a firm feeling prevails, as the receipts continue light. We repeat:

Tub, washed, extra and medium	45@48c
Tub, washed, common to fair	40@43c
Common dingy	38@42c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	40@43c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	39@40c
Coarse, washed	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	25@26c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	26@28c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@27c
Super, pulled	35@38c
Extra, pulled	35@38c

Burry wool 10@15c less.

Sales include: 2,000 lbs extra fine washed fleece at 41½c; 12,000 lbs fine and medium Wisconsin at 42c; 8,000 lbs medium unwashed Iowas at 28c.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, July 21.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 3,300. The rather more favorable condition of the Eastern markets, and the fact that the receipts were considerably below the average for the opening day, induced a confidential feeling among operators, and trading ruled fairly active from the opening to the close. In values there was no very decided change. Holders tried hard to establish an advance, and in some few instances succeeded in realizing at better figures than were obtainable last week, but buyers generally seemed disinclined to the demands for higher prices, and the bulk of the day's business was transacted at substantially last week's closing rates. Sales were effected at $2.50 @3.75 for inferior to common, at $4.50@5.00 for medium, and at $5.25@6.10 for good to extra—chiefly at $4.00@5.60. The market closed firm.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.90@6.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,350 lbs	5.65@5.80
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.20@5.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.75@5.15
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@3.00
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.75@4.75
Cattle—Texas, through droves	2.00@3.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
66 good steers	1,190	$5.40
36 fair steers	1,000	5.20
8 cows	998	3.50
34 choice steers	1,136	5.70
16 cows	991	4.20
62 choice steers	1,364	6.00
34 choice steers	1,243	5.60
33 choice steers	1,331	5.60
50 Texan steers	1,075	4.70
20 cows	956	3.80
15 cows	1,040	4.12½
58 choice steers	1,263	5.85
17 cows	1,006	3.75
35 choice steers	1,262	5.60
18 heifers and cows	911	3.25
16 choice steers	1,500	5.80
42 Texan steers	770	3.12½
40 Texan steers	810	3.10
16 choice steers	1,300	5.62½
30 choice steers	1,300	5.75
28 good steers	1,175	5.50
15 extra steers	1,400	6.10
15 good steers	1,258	5.40
7 good steers	1,307	5.55
17 good steers	1,275	5.45

HOGS—Received since Saturday, 14,500 head. The excessive supply caused a dull, heavy feeling, and holders were compelled to gradually lower their views until $4.40@4.80 was reached—showing a reduction of 15@20c per 100 lbs. Only about half the offerings were taken, and the market closed weak, with a further decline in prospect. Most of the sales were at $4.60 @4.75.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
58	240	$4.60	78	188	$4.65	61	178	$4.90
63	219	4.70	270	300	4.60	105	285	4.60
156	258	4.65	61	246	4.65	45	357	4.60
54	193	4.70	46	250	4.65	50	327	4.60
49	279	4.50	135	181	4.75	183	250	4.70
42	183	4.70	256	200	4.75	44	305	4.80
53	263	4.60	91	195	4.70	50	279	4.70
51	307	4.50	260	252	4.70	51	323	4.75
51	205	4.60	65	195	4.75	41	199	4.75
85	200	4.75	48	215	4.70	112	199	4.85
33	256	4.60	64	213	4.70	49	271	4.60
56	256	4.50	61	218	4.70	49	314	4.62½

SHEEP—Were quiet and steady at about last week's prices, or at $3.00@4.75 for poor to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, July 21.

Between 40 and 50 lumber vessels were at the docks this morning, and about 35 cargoes changed hands during the day. Local buyers made their appearance early, but very few country dealers were present. There was a decided improvement in the demand, as compared with that of Saturday, though the trading was confined chiefly to joists and scantling and good to choice boards, strips, and the upper grades. Prices for these grades were well sustained throughout, but coarse boards and strips, which were in liberal supply, were dull and weak, and probably the sales made were at slight concessions from the closing prices of last week. Shingles sold readily at $3.00. At the close several cargoes were left on the market unsold. Following are the quotations: Good to choice boards and strips, $14.50@17.00; common to medium do, $9.50@13.50; joists and scantling, $9.25@10.00; 22 ft and over, $11.25; shingles, $3.00@3.25; lath, $1.75.

Annexed are the sales:

Cargo schr Speed, from Muskegon, 100 m common inch at $10.00; barge Mary Amanda, from Grand Haven, 87 m inch lumber at $10.00, 136 m lath at $1.75, 3 m pickets at $9.00, 737 m "A" shingles at $3.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Regulator, from Muskegon, 120 m strips and boards at $15.50. Cargo schr Emeline, from Muskegon, 115 m strips and boards at $15.00. Cargo schr Forest, from Manistee, 170 m short joists and scantling at $9.75. Cargo schr Liberty, from Muskegon, 90 m coarse joists and scantling at $9.25. Cargo schr Mary Nau, from Green Bay, 1,500 "A" shingles at $3.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Mami, from Ludington, 150 m joists and scantling at $10.00. Cargo schr Simmonds, from Manistee, 150 m joists and scantling at $10.00. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Driver, from Ludington, 140 m mill run at $32.00 for wide clear and first and second clear flooring; $25.00 for for A common flooring; $17.00 for B do; $20.00 for selects; $9.00 for common; $6.00 for culls. Cargo barge Venus, from Ludington, 29 m lumber at $12.00, 215 m common strips and boards at $10.00; 33 m lath at $1.75, Ludington tally. Schr Gesine, from Ludington, 80 m common strips and boards at $10.00. Schr Emma, from Ludington, 100 m short joists and scantling at $9.75. Schr J. Tibbets, from Manistee, 140 m joists and scantling at $10.00. Schr J. A. Merrill, from Manistee, 200 m joists and scantling at $11.25 for 22 ft and over, and $10.00 for 20 ft and less. Sold by K. N. Bickford & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.25; Ludington, $2.00; Muskegon, $1.75; Oconto, $3.00; Menominee, $2.25; White Lake, $2.00; Grand Haven, $1.75; Pentwater, $2.00; Masonville, $2.75; Frankfort, $2.37½; Ford River, $2.12½.

AT THE YARDS.

Dealers report a tolerably fair trade on both local and interior account. Stocks at many of the yards are badly broken up, and the dealers are now engaged in replenishing them. On the whole, a better feeling exists, from sympathy with the wholesale market, and it is generally believed that prices are about as low as they will be this season. We again quote:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00	@43.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	19.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	34.00	@37.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	15.00	@18.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@25.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.25	@ 3.50
Shingles on track	3.12½	@ 3.37½
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $85.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $65.00@80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00 cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@15.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 35c.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., July 19, 1873.

The delivery of farm dairy cheese at this market for the week ending July 19 amounted to about 710 boxes. Trade opened somewhat brisker, notwithstanding prices ranged a shade lower than last week. Good farm lots sold for 11½c, and ordinary for 11c, while in one instance only we heard of 11¾c being paid, and this was for a small lot of extra fine quality.

Factory offerings at Little Falls this week reached 8,000 boxes, though the sales we estimate at less than 6,000. It will be seen, by referring to the following list of sales, that the majority of factories received the top figure, 12½c. The leading transactions are: Arnold Bros., 30 boxes at 12c; Bates, 65 at 12½c; Bethel, 60 at 12½c; Brockett's Bridge, 127 at 12½c; G. Bunnell, 150 at 12½c; Buell, 150 at 12½c; Central Valley, 74 at 12½c; Cold Creek, 145 at 12½c; Cook & Ives, 100 at 12½c; Crane's Corners, 129 at 12½c; Danube Cold Spring, 58 at 12½c; Eatonville, 200 at 12½c; Empire Cheddar, 70 at 12½c; Euphrata, 110 at 12c; Fairfield Association, 200 at 12½c; North Fairfield, 80 at 12½c; Old Fairfield, 250 at 12½c; Flat Creek, 90 at 12½c; Fulton, 62 at 12½c; Henderson Association, 205 at 12½c; Herkimer County Central, 60 at 12½c; Hill, 60 at 12½c; J. D. Ives, 100 at 12½c; L. D. Johnson, 69 at 11½c; Johnstown, 65 at 12c; Fly Creek, 80 boxes at 11½c; Keys, 100 at 12½c; Little Falls Central, 100 at 12½c; Manheim Turnpike, 102 at 12½c; Mohawk, 88 at 11½c; Mother Creek, 65 at 12½c; Newport, 65 at 12½c; Newville Association, 225 at 12½c; Nichols, 95 at 12c; Paine's Hollow, 104 at 12½c; Root, 155 at 12½c; Old Salisbury, 140 at 12½c; Schuyler, 60 at 12c; Small's Bush, 80 at 12½c; Stone Arabia, 12½c; Warren Center, 94 at 12c; White Creek, 69 at 12½c. Only about 2,000 boxes were delivered at the Herkimer Village market for the week ending July 19. Prices did not differ materially from those paid at Little Falls, farm dairies selling at from 10c to 11½c; and factories, 11½c to 12½c.

At Utica City the offerings from factories were comparatively light, being only about 6,000 boxes. Fully 5,600 of these changed hands at prices ranging from 11½c to 12½c, with the exception of one factory, which is reported to have sold for 13c.

The receipts in New York from June 29 to July 12 were 153,371 boxes, and the exports were 154,712 boxes; for the corresponding time last year the receipts were 108,010 boxes, the exports 116,861 boxes, and the highest price paid for cheese was 11c.

The weather up to date has been rather catching, and much hay having been harvested during the week will be more or less injured. F. H. W.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Will sail from New York as follows:

CITY OF BRISTOL..........Thursday, July 24, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, July 26, 7 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Thursday, July 31, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Aug. 2, 11 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

Cabin Passage, $70 and $90 Gold.

Steerage, to British Ports..........$30.00 Currency.

Round Trip Tickets at Reduced Rates.

SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.

FRANCIS C. BROWN, General Western Agent, 32 South Clark-st., corner Lake.

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NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, July 23.
VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 6.
GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 20.

Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.

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Steam Between New York, Boston, and Liverpool.

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Algeria..........July 23 | Abyssinia..........July 30
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And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

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NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON, And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

GLAMORGAN..........July 30
PEMBROKE..........

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $33. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

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Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $28. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

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For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River.

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Spain...Saturday, Aug. 9 | Greece...Saturday, Aug. 16

Cabin Passage, $60, $90, and $100 Currency.

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Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

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The three Schools begin Sept. 10. For admission apply to the REV. JAMES DEKOVEN, D. D., Racine College, Racine, Wis. Catalogues can be obtained at the Merchants' National Bank.

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Of three years' standing, residing in a quiet town three miles from Cambridge, will give a pleasant home and faithful instruction to two or three pupils who wish to fit for College the coming season. Has fitted for the Junior Class. Highest College references. Will receive pupils about Sept. 10. Address, before the 10th of August, F. T. FULLER, Wayland, Mass.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

Something Wrong About the New Jail Building.

First Round in the Contest That Is to Ensue Over the Court-House Plans.

The Board of County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President Miller in the Chair. Present, Messrs. Singer, Jones, Crawford, Pahlman, Herting, Bogue, Ashton, Russell, Lonergan, Harrison, Harris.

The Superintendent of Charities reported that there were now 512 volumes in the library at the Poor-House and Insane Asylum, and that 1,336 had been received. They were a source of great gratification to the inmates of these places.

THE JAIL AND COURT-HOUSE.

The Committee on Public Buildings submitted a resolution, asking that they be empowered to employ a competent person to act as inspector and supervisor of construction on the Jail and Criminal Court, with power to have any work which has been badly done pulled down and replaced by good, etc. The matter was postponed temporarily.

On the recommendation of the same Committee it was ordered that $14,848 be paid to Mr. Deakman on account of work done on the Jail. It was not done without objection, since some of the work which has been done in a manner not in accordance with the specifications has been done by Deakman. At the same time, some Commissioners expressed the opinion that it would be well to dismiss the two architects for incompetency.

THE COURT-HOUSE PLANS.

The same Committee, in conjunction with the Committee on Buildings and Grounds of the Council, made their report, stating to whom they had awarded the premiums for the three Court-House plans.

Commissioner Harrison stated the Committees could not award premiums. The Board and Council alone could do that.

Mr. Bogue stated the matter was considered in committee, and was decided they could make the awards.

Mr. Harrison was of the opinion that the Committee should submit the three plans, and then let the Board decide to which one of them it should award the first and other premiums.

Mr. Crawford moved to postpone the matter till Monday.

Mr. Miller thought it would be better for the Board to stand by the acts of the Committee, even if it had somewhat transcended its functions. Who got the premiums he did not care; but it was for the Board to decide on whose plan the Court-House should be built. All involved in the report was merely $8,000, and he was ready to vote at once and sustain the Committee, even though it unquestionably exceeded its powers. He offered the following:

Resolved, That this subject be postponed until next Monday, and be made the special order at that time.

Resolved, That the Board confine itself to the three reported on by the Committee.

Mr. Crawford did not want to be confined to any three plans.

Mr. Crawford's motion to postpone till next Monday, was agreed to.

MAPS.

The Committee on Public Service recommended the purchase, for county use, of two copies of Peltzer's maps, one to be placed in the Recorder's office, and the other in the County Treasurer's. The Committee was instructed to ascertain the probable expense of making a full and complete set of maps of the entire county.

THE INSANE ASYLUM ENLARGEMENT.

The bids for the additional story to the Insane Asylum were taken up.

It was asked by Mr. Ashton why proposals were advertised for only in the *Post* and *Staats Zeitung*; and why it was required that the brick used should be the make of a particular man.

It was replied that the two papers were corporation papers.

Mr. Ashton moved the bids be rejected, and the Committee be instructed to advertise again. The motion was agreed to—yeas, 8; nays, 3.

HOSPITAL GROUNDS.

The following bids for ground for a County Hospital were opened: S. W. Rawson, five acres at the northwest corner of Twelfth street and Western avenue, $40,000; Cushing & Billings, three acres in Block 12, Rockwell's Addition, on Van Buren street, between Oakley street and Western avenue, for $40,000, or six acres at $80,000, or the lots at the northeast corner of Harrison street and Western avenue for $38,000, or those at the corner of Harrison and Oakley streets for $37,500; D. J. Ely, Block 10, Ashland Addition, two and one-half acres for $75,000; J. T. Matthews & Co., three and one-third acres, near the corner of Ashland avenue and Twelfth street, for $50,000, and another near by of the same size for $55,000; T. L. Miller, on Throop, between Van Buren and Tyler streets, 113 feet by 299, $16,500; T. F. Baldwin, 12 acres in Cadwise's Subdivision, $130,000.

The bids were referred to the Committee on Public Service and the Hospital, who will also consult the Faculty of the Hospital as to the eligibility of location.

The Committees were further instructed to receive proposals for land from all parties up to the time they are ready to report.

The Board then took a recess till Monday.

A CAREFUL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The General Agent of the Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company, of New York, Jesse Watson, Jr., has been spending several weeks in this city, inspecting the risks of the Company. He expresses himself as well pleased with the results of his investigations, and sanguine of the future prospects of the Chicago agency. Mr. Watson is well known as a careful and painstaking insurance officer, and has proven his capacity in the management of the agency department of the Williamsburgh. The progress of this Company has been marked for twenty years with extraordinary success and prosperity. Its losses in the great fires of Chicago and Boston, amounting to $250,000, which were promptly and unostentatiously discharged, seem only to have given a new impetus to its business. The Company avoids specially hazardous risks, such as steam-power, wood-working manufactories, etc., and by careful distribution of small lines upon mercantile and residence property, secures safety to its capital, a fair profit to the stockholders, and unquestionable indemnity to its patrons. While a majority of companies have lost heavily during the past six months, the "Williamsburgh" presents a statement on the 1st of July inst. showing a handsome gain since Jan. 1. This is due to the well-known conservatism of the Company, which paddles its own canoe, independent of Boards and cliques. The Company is represented in Chicago by Dan. M. Bowmar, No. 171 LaSalle street.

"Beautiful Snow."

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

A paragraph is just now in circulation through the country press—accredited to "the New York correspondent of a Swiss paper"—containing the statement that the piece of verse called "Beautiful Snow" was "written by William Winter, dramatic critic of the New York *Tribune*." I wish to say that the statement is false. I am a miserable sinner; but I am *not* the author of "Beautiful Snow." I do not think snow *is* beautiful. I live, at times, on an island in the ocean; and I am practically acquainted with the subject of snow. I consider that snow is a nuisance,—almost as great a one as "the New York correspondent of a Swiss paper" who has afflicted me with the dreadful imputation, which I now hurl back upon his thrice accursed head. I once saw a portion of "Beautiful Snow" (who, alas! has not?), and I must be permitted to say that there is something barbaric in the pertinacity with which many persons are striving to fix the authorship of that melancholy effusion upon their innocent fellow-creatures. Dreadful must be the mind that can engage in this diabolical work—devastating the peace and blasting the hope of a brother mortal! This has been a quiet summer. For at least six weeks I have not been accused of bribery, corruption, forgery, or body-snatching. I had begun to think myself secure from calumny, for as much as three weeks longer. Fond delusion! The villain arises in the likeness of a Swiss correspondent—and all is gas. But—he shall not triumph in the silence of his victim. There are limits even to the patience of a dramatic critic. I am not the author of "Beautiful Snow," and I never was! And, while I am upon the subject, I will likewise state that I am *not* the author of "Nothing to Wear," nor of "Rock Me to Sleep," nor of "Betsy and I Are Out," nor of "Shoo Fly," nor of the Letters of Junius.

NEW YORK, July 15, 1873. WILLIAM WINTER.

At Work.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* says that that city can point to scores of young men of gentle birth and excellent education who are making a comfortable livelihood by hard manual labor.

"They could not find the sort of work they liked, and they took what they could get. Throughout the State, the whites are working like good fellows. It is their only chance, and they know it."

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WEST DIVISION.
3 lots on Flournoy-st., between Hoyne and Leavitt. Price $1,000 each; ½ cash, balance on time.
House and lot on Hubbard-st., between Wood and Lincoln. Price $2,300; $1,000 cash, balance on time.
NORTH DIVISION.
6 lots on Webster-av., between Clybourn-av. and Dominick-st. Price $900 each; ½ cash, balance in 1 and 2 years.
SOUTH DIVISION.
4 lots on State-st., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth. Price $2,500; ½ cash, balance 1 and 2 years.
The above comprise all the lots that are unsold of the several subdivisions sold by us in the above-named locations, and aggregating over 1,000 lots. Apply to F. ARNOLD & CO., Rooms 5 and 6 Greenebaum's Bank Building.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE AND LOT AT $1,500, very cheap. Terms to suit. Nice house and large lot, very desirable, for $4,600. W. M. WHITNEY & CO., 151 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—MICHIGAN-av., house and lot near Thirteenth-st.
Wabash-av., 25x170 ft, e f, near Fourteenth-st.
Lake-st., 40x180 ft, between Clark and LaSalle-sts.
Michigan-av., southwest corner Madison-st.
Michigan-av., southwest corner Harrison-st.
State-st., 28x44 ft, near Randolph, 99 years' lease.
Wabash-av., 40x170 ft, near Peck-court, 99 years' lease.
Wabash-av., 25x170 ft, southeast corner Thirty-fourth-st.
Clark-st., 25x165 ft, near Van Buren.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—MICHIGAN-AV., 26x110 feet near Congress-st.; will exchange for boulevard or park property, south; will assume incumbrances, and pay difference in cash.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS ON EGAN-av.; also on South Park and Oakwood Boulevards; will sell at low prices and on easy terms. No more beautiful property anywhere.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—170 FEET, CORner Forty-fifth-st. and Cottage Grove-av., $50 per foot, worth $65.
150 feet on Prairie-av., near Fiftieth-st., very cheap for cash.
30 acres corner Seventy-fifth-st. and Centre-av., very cheap.
25 feet on Dearborn-st., near Van Buren, at a very low figure if taken at once. J. HENRY WEIL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AND ON VERY EASY terms, house and lot 50x175 feet, Michigan-av., commanding an unobstructed view of the lake. Apply to J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY D. COLE & SON, REAL ESTATE Dealers, 188 West Madison-st.: Acre property adjoining the West Side Parks. New subdivision of 80 acres in 12 blocks running through from Madison-st. to Harrison; has never been offered for sale before; parties who are looking for a paying investment in real estate will study their own interest by giving us a call. We also have 500 lots near the parks that we are disposing of very rapidly at low prices.

FOR SALE—2 VERY HANDSOME NEW SWELL-front houses, with brick stables, Nos. 134 and 136 Park-av., between Wood and Lincoln-sts. Price, $12,700 each. Terms, $2,500 cash; balance on mortgage, for five or ten years. Apply to the owner on the premises.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR C. & N. W. CAR-SHOPS, inside city limits; cheap and on easy terms and long time; free ride to premises by cars or carriage. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON DIVISION-ST., NEAR LARrabee. Will give a bargain if taken at once. HALL & O'NEILL, 77 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FOR A CASH PAYMENT OF $3,000 I will give the best bargain that has been offered this summer in a brick house and lot on South Side; only $6,000. Address K 81, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or at 136 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON MONTHly payments, new house, 9 rooms, on Taylor-st., near Campbell-av. Inquire at 136 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—A GOOD COTTAGE AND LOT ON Park-av., east of Lincoln-st. H. THORNTON MERRILL, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS AT AND NEAR Central Park; bargains guaranteed; terms easy; free ride to premises. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE 14-ROOM marble front residence, for $10,500, worth $15,000. Particulars given by H. J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL ACRE TRACTS WEST, northwest, and southwest from court-house, at bargains. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY HOUSE, AND LOT, 25x 125, on Peoria-st., near Tyler; only $5,000; possession immediately. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—CHOICE OF TWO LOTS, 100 FEET front, on Prairie or Calumet-av., near Fifty-first-st.; $75 per foot; easy terms. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—2 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK houses with lots on Leavitt-st., near Van Buren, $5,500 each: $1,500 cash, balance five equal payments with interest at 8 per cent. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—1½-STORY FRAME HOUSE AND LOT on Tyler-st., near Hoyne, $3,000; terms easy. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE, 20X40, WITH LOT 24x125, Dayton-st., near Centre, $2,000; one-third cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years at 8 per cent. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—DWELLING HOUSE 904½ MICHIGAN-av., stone front. Will be sold at a bargain. Also, lot 50x162 feet, corner of Forty-second-st. and Wabash-av.; price, $85 per foot; deferred payments, 7 years. Apply to Room 43 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR FARM—GOOD BUSIness property on North Clark-st. A good bargain if taken soon. Address H E G, 114 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSES, WITH ALL modern improvements, brick barns, etc., cheap and on easy terms. Inquire at 489 Webster-av., or of E. EUGENE CADWELL, 69 Dearborn-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

FOR SALE—$400—EASY TERMS, LOTS INSIDE OF the old city limits, accessible by street cars and omnibus line; highest ground in Chicago. Title perfect. Call and let us take you to see them. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST. — TWO-STORY frame house, No. 767. Lot 26x124. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTH CLARK-ST.—123X151 FEET, east front, on Clark-st., near Schiller. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR CHICAgo real estate—A four-story brick store located on the best street in the city of Joliet, now renting for $1,600. HALL & O'NEILL, 77 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A HIGHLY-IMproved farm of 40 acres, 1 mile from city limits of Waukegan, 75 minutes' ride from Chicago, with good house, 10 rooms, barn, etc., 350 large bearing fruit trees, beside small fruit, 10 acres timber. Altogether a most delightful home. Will sell stock, implements, etc., if desired, or will exchange for good city property. LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—A SOUTHWEST CORner on Michigan-av. with or without house on it, between Twenty-third and Forty-sixth-sts. Must be a bargain. Forward price and terms by letter to J. O. HEYWORTH, 398 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GOOD BUSINESS PROPERTY, PAYing good rent, worth $50,000 to $150,000, in exchange for residence. ENOS TURNER, 99 East Madison-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—AN AMERICAN WITH $3,000 to $4,000 can obtain one-half interest in a retail boot and shoe business that has made $14,000 per year. No agents. Address Z 28, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—SPLENDID CHANCE FOR an energetic man with a few hundred dollars, to take a half interest in a light and genteel cash business, paying immense profits. Address O 50, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN LEGITIMATE BUSIness with a few hundred dollars; paying the amount per month. Apply at 275 East Madison-st., Room 16.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 CASH, IN A GENteel, established business, paying nearly that amount monthly. 125 South Clark-st., Room 38.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED paying business; only $300 cash required down. Address, to-day, A 84, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $800 TO $1,000 TO join advertiser, who has a patent for imitation marble; large profits; good inducements to the right man. Call and see for yourselves. B. GOTIA, 225 Third-av.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—A DARK BAY MARE, WITH STAR ON forehead and medium size. A liberal reward will be paid for returning same to 102 West Erie-st.

STRAYED—A DARK BROWN MARE, ABOUT 9 years old, with brand H on right side; medium size. A liberal reward will be paid the recoverer by PAUL ALTERSOM, rear of Stock Yards, between Forty-seventh and Fiftieth-sts.

STRAYED—JULY 20, 1873, FROM LAKE VIEW, A black mare, a white spot on her forehead, one hind fetlock white. Any information about her will be thankfully received at 302 North Water-st.

STRAYED—SMALL BAY HORSE CAME TO MY stable July 20. The owner is requested to pay charges and take the same away. F. J. BERRY, 141 Twenty-third-st.

STRAYED—FROM SOUTH PARK-AV., A CHESTnut-colored cow, white face and breast. The finder will be rewarded for returning or notifying BENJ. ALLEN, 240 South Park-av.

MUSICAL.

A RICH AND BEAUTIFUL TONE ROSEWOOD pianoforte, in fine condition, made by Stodart, New York City; with stool and cover. Price, $120. No. 7 Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—NEW AND SECOND-hand pianos, also stools and covers. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PIANO AS FIRST PAYMENT on two-story and basement octagon front brick house, just finished. Lot, 50x175. Long time on balance. Price, $6,000. S 39, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, AUCTION AND COMMISsion House, 69 South Canal-st., make liberal advances on all kinds of merchandise and household goods. See them before making other arrangements on sale of your property.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS 50x132 FEET IN CLYBOURN'S Addition to Ravenswood, from $500 to $800 each on easy terms.
This location is unsurpassed for healthfulness, beauty, and accessibility, and no better opportunity exists for the investment of a small amount of money than is here presented.
Excellent school and church privileges, good society, quick, cheap, and frequent communication with the city, and the best kind of building soil are the features which have given this property prominence.
The demand is active and prices must soon advance; title unusually good. Printed abstract, plat and all information furnished upon application to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD, WABASH, MICHIGAN and Indiana-avs. We offer lots directly east of the depot at low prices. Easy terms will be given to those who improve. This property ranks among the choicest in Cook County for residence purposes. Call on us and examine its advantages before buying elsewhere. LEWIS, BROOKS & KENT, 135 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—A FEW CHOICE LOTS in Skinner & Judd Subdivision for sale at a bargain. LEWIS, BROOKS & KENT, 135 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE PROPERTY, THE FINEST for residence on the Milwaukee Railroad. Houses, lots, and acres. HOVEY, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—IN WILMETTE—NEW TWO-STORY house, desirable and cheap; also best residence lots in the village; and one very desirable whole block at a bargain. HOVEY, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—54 PASSENGER trains daily; commutation, $45 per year. Look at our lots, shade trees growing, sidewalk to depot; good opportunity to buy in the best part of Englewood; 200 houses built this season. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—4 LOTS ON WAbash-av., east front, 2 blocks from depot, decidedly the handsomest residence property on the South Side; assessment paid for paving this beautiful avenue from Thirty-ninth to Sixty-third-sts., to be completed in 30 days; when done it will be the most fashionable avenue west of South Park. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 5 ROOMS, AND 5 acres, good, dry, improved land, ¾ mile from depot, at Hobart, on Fort Wayne Railroad, 32 miles from Chicago; price, $525, cash $100, balance $12 per month. Office days, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. J. EARLE, Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—150 ACRES LAND CLOSE TO DEPOT, 45 minutes from city, at only $125 per acre, half value; easy terms. H. A. JACKSON, 154 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BLOCK 2, WEBSTER'S SUB-SECTION 34, 38, 14; $8,000; one-third cash; also 300 feet on State-st., corner Seventieth, very cheap. H. J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—EVERYBODY SHOULD KNOW THAT the choicest and most desirable lots at Washington Heights and Morgan Park can be bought only of B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE — 30 COTTAGES AND TWO-STORY houses at Englewood, on easy terms. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST, BEST, AND cheapest property in Cook County; several new houses, fitted with marble mantels, bath-rooms, water throughout, large lots ornamented with trees, fountains, etc.; price, $2,000 to $6,000; 6 miles from court-house; 20 trains per day land at Madison and Kinzie-sts., fare 7 cents, 15 minutes' time; houses built to order. Terms, $100 to $500 cash, balance monthly, quarterly, or yearly. No place offers equal inducements, or is improving as rapidly. Call at our office for a ticket and take a ride to Irving Park before locating. IRVING PARK LAND COMPANY, 167 East Madison-st. R. T. RACE & CO., sole agents.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 South Clark-st., Room 16:
40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13. 40 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13.
10 acres in Sec. 22, 39, 13. 10 acres in Sec. 17, 38, 14.
6 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13. 2 acres in Sec. 1, 39, 13.
372½ acres in Sec. 19, 39, 13.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LIST OF CHOICE SUBURban real estate is advertised in the Evanston Index. Don't buy for homes or investments until you have seen that paper, showing some fine chances. Address, with stamp, INDEX, Evanston, Cook County, Ill.

FOR SALE—2-STORY NEW FRAME HOUSE, WITH lot 50x150 to alley, 16 miles from Chicago, on the N. W. R. R., at Elmhurst, formerly Cottage Hill, 40 minutes' ride from Chicago; 14 trains per day, each way; the house has 10 rooms, marble mantels, closets, pantry, and good cemented cellar; good well of water. Price, $5,000; $800 cash; balance $60 per month, or 1, 2, and 3 years at per cent. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS, BLOCKS OR ACRES AT MONtrose at low prices and good terms. 80 acres between Harrison and Twelfth-sts. Section 18; 40 acres adjoining plat of Norwood; 50 acres near Brighton, very low; 5 acres on Western-av. All the above are bargains and first-class property. REA & COATES, 169 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE HALF-ACRE LOTS AT ENglewood, only 3 blocks from cars, at extremely low prices and on easy terms; only $12.50 per foot. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE, HOUSES from 4 to 13 rooms, worth from $1,000 to $10,000, on monthly or yearly payment. The highest lands and best accommodation of trains of any suburb of Chicago. I will show the property any afternoon, and give information from 9 to 1 at 73 and 74 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—NORTH EVANSTON—$250 TO $300 IN monthly payments of $10 will buy a good lot, 50 by 150 feet, in North Evanston. Come with me and see them. WM. P. THAYER, basement, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—IN EVANSTON, A beautiful new house, with fine grounds, at the head of College-av.; price $7,000; rent $60 per month; no such bargain in Evanston; also, four houses and two cottages for sale or rent in North Evanston; prices from $1,700 to $3,200; rent from $15 to $25 per month. Call at 153 Monroe-st., Room 2, from 3 to 5 o'clock, or at my office in Evanston at any hour. Horse and buggy to show property. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—PARTIES DESIRING TO IMPROVE can buy the best lots in Hinsdale, on five years at 8 per cent, and 10 years at 10 per cent, and the lot guaranteed to double in value within five years or no pay. Money loaned for improvement. Inquire of the owner at 73 and 74 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—WE ARE ABLE TO SUPPLY A FEW more good lots at Norwood Park for $175, on the following easy terms: $10 down, and $5 a month. Call early, they are being rapidly taken. WILSON, PIERCE & CO., Room 6, 182 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTHWEST ¼ OF THE SOUTHwest ¼ of Sec. 17, Town 37, Range 14, east of 3d p. m. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES IN N. E. ¼ SEC. 32, RUNning from Whiskey Point-road to the railroad. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LODGING HOUSE IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR sale. A fine central location, containing 140 rooms, with a well-established business. For further information and particulars address C. G. MOXLEY, Real Estate, No. 203 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, Cal.

A FIRST-CLASS MEAT-MARKET FOR SALE, cheap, at 409 South State-st.

A BLACKSMITH SHOP AND LOT FOR SALE BY PAT MALOON, No. 712 Archer-av.

A JEWELRY STORE FOR SALE IN A TOWN OF 12,000 population in Indiana, doing a business of $15,000 to $20,000 per year. For information call at ESTELL & JENKINS, Wholesale Jewelers, 111 East Madison-st.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE OF 21 rooms for sale; 50 boarders in the house and paying splendidly. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

A RARE OPENING FOR A THOROUGH, REliable business man, with $3,000. Man with city acquaintance preferred. Worthy investigation. KIMBALL & CO., 126 Dearborn-st.

A LARGE NUMBER OF LEGITIMATE BUSINESS openings on hand, requiring $200 to $10,000. Worth investigating. KIMBALL & CO., 126 Dearborn-st.

AN EXCLUSIVE WHOLESALE STOCK OF $22,000 and the good will of a well established and profitable business in a large city in Central Illinois for sale. For particulars and reason for selling address H H, Tribune office, appointing an interview.

A CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING AND REPAIR shop in the West Division for sale, having a good run of repairs on buggies and light wagons, and also order for new buggies; no better location for extending and building up a large business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address S 97, Tribune office.

BARBER SHOP FOR SALE CHEAP, CORNER Wells-st. and Chicago-av.

BOARDING-HOUSE COMPLETELY FURNISHED for sale, 28 rooms, in North Division; easy walking distance from Court-House; lease to run two years; will be sold at a bargain. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY, AND CIGAR-STAND for sale; central location; living rooms in rear; doing good business. Address Q 23, Tribune office.

CIGAR STORE AND FACTORY FOR SALE, LOcated on the West Side. Established eight years. Address U 45, Tribune office.

CIGAR STORE FOR SALE AT 306 WEST LAKE-st. Apply at the store.

CIGAR AND NEWS STORE DOING A GOOD business for sale. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Inquire at 117 West Washington-st.

COAL YARD FOR SALE, SOUTH OF TWELFTH-st., with all the tools necessary to run the yard. ENOS TURNER, 99 East Madison-st.

DRUG SORE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN; SHELVing, counter and prescription case solid walnut; central location; 20 to 25 prescriptions per day. McPHERSON & CO., druggists' agency, 163 Washington.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—SALES AVERAGE $40 a day, will inventory about $4,000; will sell at a bargain, as I am bound to sell; best reasons given. Address proprietor, B. VAN BUREN, Lemont, Ill.

FOR SALE—RAILROAD EATING-HOUSE, IN THE city. Apply to J. L. CURTIS & CO., 143 South Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD DISTILlery of 700 bushels capacity, with all machinery; a bargain will be given. For particulars and plans apply to REA & COATES, 169 Washington-st.

IF YOU WISH TO MAKE MONEY QUICK AND sure, we will show you some capital chances in legitimate business. CHEESEMAN & CO., 70 East Madison-st., Room 6.

ICE CREAM, SODA WATER AND CONFECTIONery for sale, cheap for cash; call and investigate. 274 West Madison-st.

MARKET FOR SALE—DOING $700 to $800 WORTH a week—worth looking after—on South Side; $1,500 will buy and run half interest; poor health, reason for selling. Address MARKET, care Carrier 46.

ONE-THIRD OR WHOLE OF NEW PLANING-mill, horses, wagons, box-shop, railroad track, &c., for sale, doing a splendid business; party with from $10,000 to $30,000 can realize from 30 to 40 per cent on investment. Address D, Box 18, Tribune office.

SAW-MILL FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY, 30,000 feet in 12 hours, one-half mile river front, 120 acres within city limits, cheap, at $20,000; will take stock of goods, $5,000 to $10,000, as part pay. Address Proprietor Bigelow House, Chicago.

STOCK, FIXTURES, AND LEASE OF CIGAR store for sale. Apply to E. ALEXANDER, 203 South Clark-st.

THE FURNITURE AND GOOD-WILL OF A FIRST class boarding-house or hotel for sale; 40 rooms, all full. Beautiful location, near business. Great chance for smart man with $2,500. Address Box 419, Davenport, Iowa.

WANTED—TO SELL OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class paying drug store, for improved property or cash. Address S 21, Tribune office.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF THE SALE OF business interests and procuring partners. No charge unless successful. KIMBALL & CO., 126 Dearborn-st.

WE ARE OFFERING BIG INDUCEMENTS TO men looking for legitimate business; small capital required. STONE & SKINNER, 119 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

$650 WILL BUY STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a first-class cigar store; good locality; rent, $25; large room in connection suitable for manufacturing; will sell fixtures and lease without stock. Inquire at 128 Dearborn-st.

$2,000—A MAN WITH THIS AMOUNT in hand to invest in publishing business, can secure a permanent position with salary $25. Address J 89, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—NO. 210 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., stone front, 2-story and basement dwelling house. Furniture and carpets for sale on easy terms. Apply to NUTT & BROOKES, Room 26, Ashland Block.

TO RENT—AT NO. 669 NORTH FRANKLIN-ST., near Lincoln Park, a nearly new 2-story frame house, with modern improvements; low to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON Prairie-av., near Eighteenth-st. Large lot and barn. Inquire of STEWART, Room 5, 130 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS AT 122 NORTH Green-st. Would be let to two families if required. Inquire 120 North Green-st., in rear.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSES (NEW), NEAR LINcoln Park, one block from cars, ; ten rooms ; both hot and cold water, etc ; good brick barns. Inquire at 487 Webster-av., or of E. EUGENE CALDWELL, 69 Dearborn-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FURNISHED COTTAGE, 239 Butterfield-st., to May 1, 1874; price, $40 per month. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—44 CASS-ST., A THREE-STORY BRICK house, new, with modern improvements; price, $75 per month. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS for board 3 adults to a small pleasant family; references. Apply at 16 Winchester-av., near Madison-st.

TO RENT—6 ROOM COTTAGE, $25; 3 SMALL rooms, $10; 4 rooms, $26. Inquire at 191 South Clark-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT AND PLEASANTLY LOcated house, 50 Lake-av., 12 rooms and all modern improvements; rent, $1,000; can be bought cheap. J. A. SCOVILLE, 76 Madison-st.

TO RENT—IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK, A SUITE OF 6 rooms, gas and water, and water-closet, suitable for housekeeping. By WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 738 WEST MADISON-ST., CORner Lincoln, 4 rooms with pantry, closets, and bath-room. Also 2 single rooms with closets, unfurnished, with use of bath-room. Choice location. Inquire at store.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS 3-STORY AND BASEment house, elegantly furnished, on Wabash-av., until May 1, or for a year. H. F. ELDRED & CO., northwest corner LaSalle and Monroe.

TO RENT—TWO SPLENDID BRICK HOUSES near street-cars, in West Division, only $40 per month each. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY HOUSE ON WABASH-av., with gas-fixtures, large yard; rent, $40. Furniture for sale; $450, half cash; good location for boarders. Call at Room 6 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT swell front brick dwelling house, 16 rooms, No. 247 East Indiana-st., between State and Dearborn, 6 minutes' walk from Court-House; hot and cold water, gas, bath, &c., rent cheap. Apply to KRAUS & BRO., No. 38 North Clark-st., corner of Kinzie.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, 9 rooms, to party who will buy all or part of furniture and carpets. 286 Illinois-st., second door from Rush.

Suburban.

TO RENT—VERY LOW, IN MAYWOOD, NEW modern house, 12 rooms, good stone cellar, cistern and well, near the depot, 35 minutes from Wells-st.; hourly trains. GEO. F. KIMBALL, 45 West Washington-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—LARGE, ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms, by day, week, or month, at ST. ELMO, 85 and 87 Dearborn-st. Charges reasonable.

TO RENT—FOR SUMMER AND FALL, 6 OR 8 rooms in a well-furnished house, at price to suit tenant; all modern improvements, and everything needed for housekeeping. On Prairie-av. (827), near Sixteenth-st. Or rooms, single, double, and en suite, as desired. Lake view, and cool.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT room; also one unfurnished, suitable for two. Apply at 834 Wabash av.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM for one or two gentlemen, 41 South Carpenter-st., brick house near Washington.

TO RENT—ROOMS AT 155 FULTON-ST.

TO RENT—SUITE OF FRONT FURNISHED ROOMS, at 34 South Morgan-st., between Madison and Monroe; $20 per month. Private house.

TO RENT—A LARGE AND NICELY FURNISHED sleeping room, to one or two gentlemen. Location very desirable—256 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—8 OR 10 ROOMS, WATER AND GAS, suitable for housekeeping or boarding. Apply at northwest corner Franklin and Van Buren-sts.

TO RENT—A FRONT PARLOR AND FRONT ALcove room, unfurnished; also one nicely furnished room at reasonable rent, at 12 Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—SECOND-FLOOR (FRONT OR REAR rooms) with marble mantels, gas fixtures, closets, and water-closets, in the marble-front building No. 319 South Clark-st., between VanBuren and Harrison. Inquire at Room 11, up-stairs, or No. 21 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—TWO FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED rooms for sleeping rooms or for small housekeeping; bath-room in hall, at 679 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, also two unfurnished, with or without board, at 368 West Madison-st.; first-class day board for $4.50 per week.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite, for gentlemen only, at 161 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—VERY NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS 164 and 166 East Washington-st. Apply at Room 44.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—ON MADISON-ST., ONE BLOCK FROM great Exposition Building—Large rooms, stores, and basements, very cheap. C. L. JENKS, 144 LaSalle-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—THE FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD lofts, suitable for wholesale, or light manufacturing purposes, at No. 40 South Water-st. Rooms light, with elevator, front and rear entrance. Rent moderate. For particulars inquire on premises.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED TO RENT—FOUR OR FIVE ROOMS OR a cottage, for a small family, rent not to exceed $25 a month. Address C E H, Chicago Post-Office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BUILDING FOR MANUfacturing purposes, from two to four stores and cellar, to be 16x70 or more, must have sewer connection; must be very cheap. Address, stating location and rent, U 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR PART OF house, not less than 6 rooms, in good locality convenient to street-cars, by a small family. Address, stating location and price, T 27, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—THREE FINE NEW COTTAGES and lots at South Englewood for other property. GILBERT, SUMWALT & CALDWELL, 206 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL HOMESTEAD IN Janesville, Wis., for a farm, or property in Chicago. Will assume incumbrance. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—360 ACRES OF PINE LAND FOR stock of groceries that will inventory about $3,600. Address Proprietor Bigelow House, Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—ORDER FOR A FIRST-CLASS piano for a cheap lot, or horse and buggy, or at a liberal discount for cash. Inquire of C S H, 158 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—NEW 2-STORY HOUSE, LOT 25x125 feet, South Side, for lots; no cash asked. J. S. WOLFE, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE — A FAST HORSE AND TOP buggy, for a city lot or good collaterals. Address S 20, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—160-ACRE FARM, 60 MILES FROM Chicago, good house, etc., and all under cultivation, underlaid with a 5-foot vein of coal, for good residence or vacant lots, and will assume an incumbrance. LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—NEW BRICK HOUSE ON Leavitt-st. for good lots and some cash. H. A. JACKSON, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR ACRE PROPERTY OR VAcant lots, two 3-story and basement brick dwellings, with good brick barn; located on paved street in West Division; property offered must be clear of incumbrance. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—AN A NO. 1 FARM OF 400 acres for Chicago acre property. Would assume incumbrance or pay difference. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR LUMBER, HORSE, BUGGY, and harness; good rig. Address H, 329 West Lake-st., or T 68, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A NICE STOCK OF DRY GOODS and notions, one part cash, or else improved property inside city; amount about $4,000. Address S 94, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—DESIRABLY LOCATED SUBurban proper for a good grocery stock or other merchandise. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE AT Evanston, at cash figures, for a good single top-buggy; also for carpenter-work, mason-work, tin-work, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, lumber, or any material pertaining to building. I will offer no property that has not risen in value 25 per cent per annum for the last 5 years, with a still better prospect in the future. Call at Room 3, 153 Monroe-st., from 2 to 5 o'clock, or at my office in Evanston at any hour. C. E. BROWNE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOAT SAILING—PARTIES TAKEN OUT BY THE hour or day. Call or address BOATMAN, 639 State-st., corner Fourteenth-st.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts examined and adjusted, posting, &c., promptly done by WEBB, 145 Fifth-av.

BAKERY WANTED, DOING A GOOD BUSINESS in a good neighborhood. Will pay from $2,000 to $5,000 cash. Address A C, William McMaster, 171 West Van Buren-st.

COMMISSIONS, ETC.—I INTEND TO RETURN TO California in a few days, and will execute any commissions in Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, or any intermediate stations. Address S 17, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND MIScellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

LADIES DESIRING EMPLOYMENT IN ANY KIND of business should call at the Mutual Benefit Employment Bureau, Room C, 154 Madison-st. Particular attention given to securing them pleasant and lucrative positions.

NIGHT SOIL REMOVED ON SHORT NOTICE BY first-class scavenger; good job or no pay; charges reasonable. D. GLINNEN, care F. C. Vierling, Room 18, 126 Dearborn-st.

NEW AND VALUABLE INVENTION USED BY everyone running machinery; territory for sale, and agents wanted. Apply to DECKER & BATES, 253 South Canal-st. (up-stairs).

WANTED — RAILROAD TICKETS TO BOSTON and return via Grand Trunk or lakes. R. H. WHITE, 162 Washington-st., Room 32.

WANTED—A CASHMERE GOAT. ADDRESS SIloam Mineral Spring Company, 121 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—WASHING AND IRONING DONE first-class at 156 Seventeenth-st., one block west of State.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CHICAGO SPIRIT ROOMS, 217 WEST MADISON-st. Dr. McLin, Trance Clairvoyant, Magnetic Physician, examines, prescribes, and treats all diseases curable. Consultation free.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 162 West Madison-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

18 ELDRIDGE-COURT — DESIRABLE ROOMS to rent, with board.

43 HUBBARD-COURT — NEW BOARDING-house. First-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

116 SOUTH PARK-AV.—BOARD, WITH PLEASant front room, furnished or unfurnished.

399 MICHIGAN-AV.—SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, also front parlor, to rent, with or without board.

494 WABASH-AV.—2 LARGE ROOMS, WITH closets, &c., to rent, with good board. Can accommodate a few day-boarders.

506 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT SUITE OF front rooms to rent with board, either furnished or unfurnished, as desired; also single rooms for gentlemen.

748 MICHIGAN-AV.—TABLE FIRST-CLASS; A pleasant front room for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; also room mate for gentleman; references.

754 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE AND VERY pleasant front room furnished and with board; also, single room.

867 WABASH-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH board; day boarders accommodated.

880 INDIANA-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST.—A very pleasant and well-furnished front suite; also parlor or parlor suite, to rent, with board.

1074 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT rooms, unfurnished; also one furnished, with or without board.

1198 PRAIRIE-AV., NORTHWEST CORNER Twenty-sixth-st.—First-class board with rooms in elegantly furnished house. Private family. No children.

WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—Four gentlemen can have a suite of second-story front rooms, with permanent washstands, and adjoining bath-room, for $6 per week, with board. Highest references required. Address D 17, Tribune office.

West Side.

16 STANTON-AV.—BOARDERS WANTED. FURnished or unfurnished rooms at reasonable rates.

26 ABERDEEN-ST., NEAR MADISON—FURNISHed rooms with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen. House has all modern improvements.

44 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—Four large rooms, hot and cold water, nicely furnished, pleasantly located, all the comforts of a home, and a first-class table.

44 NORTH HALSTED-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, good location and convenient for business men.

89 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished room to rent with board.

134 WARREN-AV., COR. WOOD-ST. — FINE accommodations for several young gents at moderate terms. House, table, location, and surroundings unusually inviting. Only one block from Madison-st. cars.

396 RANDOLPH-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, nicely furnished, suitable for gentleman and wife; also, single room, with first-class board; private family.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A VERY LARGE ROOM for two gents, elegantly furnished, adjoins bath-room; price very low.

Hotels.

1121 SOUTH STATE-ST., NEAR TWENTY-fourth-st., South Side House (hotel).—Excellent table and room at $5 per week. Families at reduced rates.

Country.

SUMMER BOARD AT OCONOMOWOC—A FEW vacant rooms at the La Belle House; the most delightful summer resort in the West. Address GEO. W. FAY, Oconomowoc, Wis.

Miscellaneous.

A NICE FRONT ROOM AND BOARD FOR GENtleman and lady, very reasonable. Address M, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AT A FARM-HOUSE FOR THREE young persons, with facilities for fishing, riding, etc., for four or five weeks. Address, stating location and terms, S 99, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A YOUNG MAN IN A pleasant and sociable private family, south of Madison-st., where there are few or no other boarders. Address, stating terms and full particulars, S 26, Tribune office.

BOARD—A LADY OF UNUSUAL LITERARY AND musical ability desires a home on one of the South Side avenues in exchange for lessons. Unexceptionable references. Address U 30, Tribune office.

BOARD—A BOARDING-PLACE FOR A LADY, where she can be made comfortable through expected sickness. Address A 82, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AND WE HAVE A BETTER DEMAND THAN WE have had this season for horses of all grades. They are scarce and lively. Can sell a few coach teams from $300 to $2,500. Can sell four or five trotters from $400 to $2,000 dollars, according to speed, at 261 State-st., sale stables of horses, buggies, and harness. BRADLEY & WILLS.

A GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE THE USE OF A horse and buggy for his keeping for a month or so; good care would be taken of same. Address S 19, Tribune office.

A FAST NAG FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR BUS horse. M. CAMPBELL, southwest corner Jackson-st. and Campbell-av.

CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, BUGGIES, FROM first-class makers; second-hand carriages and buggies taken in exchange. 353 and 355 West Randolph-st. G. L. BRADLEY.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY DELIVERY wagons of all kinds; also, several second-hand buggies, cheap, at 261 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A DOUBLE-SEATED family carriage, in good order, very low for cash, at Room 24, 166 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A BAY BOB-TAIL horse; can trot in 2:45. Apply at 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD SPAN OF WORK HORSES, with new wagon and harness; horses are suitable for hack or heavy carriage. A. H. SELLERS, 80 Fifth-av., or 117 Park-av.

FOR SALE—MATCH-HORSES—A PAIR OF WELL-trained carriage-horses will be for sale for two or three days only at BRADLEY & WILLS' stables, 261 and 263 State-st. Price reasonable.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A PIANO—A horse, buggy and harness. Apply at 971 West Lake.

FOR SALE—ONE OPEN AND ONE TOP BUGGY. Will sell them at a low figure. Apply at 244 South Green-st., between 5 and 6 o'clock p. m.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF HORSES, YOUNG, perfectly sound, well books, and fine style, very cheap. Apply to T. E. STACY, at Sheriff's office, within 24 hours; business.

FOR SALE—A TWO SEATED BUSINESS BUGGY, never been used; cheap for cash. Inquire in rear of 266 South May-st., near Harrison.

FOR SALE—A HORSE AND BUGGY. APPLY AT 87 West Randolph-st.

I WILL PAY CASH FOR A GOOD BUGGY WITH patent wheels and removable top. Must be cheap. Address S 29, Tribune office.

I HAVE A NICE 6-YEAR OLD HORSE, A NEW buggy and harness, and some cash, which I wish to turn in as payment on a house and lot, or vacant lot. Will assume incumbrance. Address P 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—8 GOOD WORK HORSES. CALL AT 396 Calumet-av.

WANTED—SOUND, KIND, 1,150 TO 1,200 POUND horse, one used to the city preferred. Call at C. L. WOODMAN & CO.'S, corner Canal and Adams-sts., between 9 and 11 a. m.

WANTED—A WHITE OR GRAY SADDLE-HORSE, that drives well in harness. Address U 29, Tribune office, stating price and where may be seen.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established, 1854.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN OFfice; late JACOBS & CO., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables: 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, houses on leased land, and good collaterals, at No. 143 South Clark-st., Room 5. K. WINNE.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN SUMS OF $10, $15, $20, $30, $50, and as high as $500, on good collaterals. Address J, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN SUMS OF $1,000 OR MORE on city real estate or Illinois farms within 100 miles of Chicago. Good mortgages bought. B. L. PEASE, 99 Clark-st.

WANTED—APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS ON first-class city property at 9 per cent. Also purchase money notes, about a year to run. A. S. PALMER, 94 Washington-st., Rooms 16 and 17.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON BUSINESS PROPerty in the burnt district. BENNETT & TABOR, 151 Monroe-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MME. O. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York, reopens September 24. Applications may be made as above.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORCESter, Mass., fits boys and young men for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

MRS. WM. G. BRYAN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR young ladies. The fall term of Mrs. BRYAN'S school opens Sept. 17, 1873. BATAVIA, N. Y., June 23, 1873.

POSITION WANTED—TEACHER—A TEACHER, with 5 years' successful experience, must leave a fine position in the East for a change of climate. Best of references. Address G. W. HAYWOODS, Springfield, Vt.

WANTED—PUPILS FOR THE PIANO BY A LADY of 10 years' experience. Apply at 409 Madison-st.

WANTED—INSTRUCTION IN THE FRENCH language; a thoroughly competent gentleman teacher desired. Address S 25, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED — "CAST ADRIFT! CAST Adrift!" A companion to the famous "Three Years in a Man-Trap," and "Ten Nights in a Bar-Room," by T. S. Arthur. The latest and greatest book of this celebrated author; splendidly illustrated, elegantly bound, and will sell at sight by thousands. "A Life of the Author," with steel portrait, presented to every subscriber. Descriptive circulars and terms sent free on application to JOHN E. MILLER & CO., Publishers, 134 Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED — MEN OF ENERGY ARE making $10 to $15 a day, some as high as $20 to $30, selling our great universal household article; 50-cent samples to country free. Early application for desirable territory necessary. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE Northwest, to canvass for "A Trip Around the World; or, in Search of the Castaway." Agents report lists of from five to twenty daily orders, and that to show is to sell it. For terms and territory, address C. S. BURROWS, 159 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTton-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents clear $20 per day. 90 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED — IMMEDIATELY — FOR A new, rapidly selling article. Just the thing to make money on. A. M. RICHARDSON, 146 Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FINE YACHT; CHEAP. ADDRESS YACHT, care of J. HANMER, 694 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A BILLIARD TABLE, COUNTER, and ice-box, and 2 basements to rent. Inquire at N. W. Hotel, 86 West Water-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT IN AN OFFICE OF A wholesale mercantile house; must be a good, rapid writer, quick and accurate in figures, and willing to work for a moderate salary; a youth of 16 to 18, who resides with parents or friends, preferred. Address in own writing, giving references, and stating salary expected, M. JOHNSON, P. O. Carrier No. 22.

WANTED—A GOOD SWEDISH CLOTHING CLERK for Lake Superior. Apply at corner Randolph-st. and Wabash-av. CLAYBURGH, EINSTEIN & CO.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY; ONE WHO WRITES a plain, rapid hand. Address S 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT IN THE GROCERY business. Apply at 207 and 209 East VanBuren-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ACCUSTOMED TO double-entry bookkeeping. Address W 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK—ONE WHO HAS some knowledge of the prescription business and the drug business generally. Apply at ISRAEL'S Pharmacy, 532 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A PRESCRIPTION CLERK WHO CAN speak English and German. Apply at No. 712 South Halsted-st.

Trades.

WANTED—BUILDERS—TO FURNISH MATERIAL and build 10 houses, and take half cash and half purchase-money mortgages, or real estate at cash value. Address, or inquire at 73 and 74 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY TO WORK IN MEAT market. 36 Archer-av.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, 2 BLOCKS SOUTH OF Douglas' monument. Apply to E. P. HETLER.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HORSESHOER; ALSO a blacksmith, at 1245 South Halsted-st. Call for three days.

WANTED — WATCH-MAKER; MUST UNDERstand his business, be strictly sober, and have city references. Address, stating terms, etc., V 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD WAGON-MAKER, A CARpenter, at 696 Centre-av. None but a good workman need apply. Apply immediately.

WANTED—PLASTERER AND PAINTER TO TAKE contract at Highwood; one-half cash, one-half real estate. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 50 BRICKLAYERS and laborers at 234 State-st. planing-mill. W. F. JOHNSTON & CO.

WANTED—GOOD SHIPCARPENTERS TO GO TO Grand Haven, Mich.; steady work. Apply to CAPT. H. McKIRDY, 241 South Water-st.

WANTED—GOOD CARRIAGE SMITH AND WOOD worker this morning, to work on light work. I. K. KIMBALL, rear 190 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—LATHERS' BOYS, TUESDAY EVENing, at 36 Pleasant-st., North Side, and Wednesday morning at Wright and Union-sts. T. F. FOSTER.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS JOB PRINTER, COMpetent to take entire charge, who will invest $500 to $1,500. Address U 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FORWARDER AND finisher, one experienced in common sheep work preferred, to go to the country. Apply at MECHANICS' TYPE FOUNDRY, 31 and 33 East Jackson-st.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS MACHINE-hands on wood-working machinery. Apply at office of SWAN, CLARK & CO., Robey-st., near Blue Island-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,000 STATION MEN TO WORK THE whole season, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad; Company work; no contractors; money sure; fair prices paid. Apply at Stevens Point, Wis., to WM. A. HAVEN, Chief Engineer, or at end of track to WM. R. HAVEN, Assistant Chief Engineer.

WANTED—SALESMEN, MEN FOR LIGHT WORK, sawmill hands, men on tunnel, railroad hands. 275 East Madison-st., Room 16.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR WISconsin, Michigan and Indiana; wages $2; free fare. Also, 200 for saw mills, farms, quarries, &c. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st. and 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—10 SAW-MILL MEN, $26 TO $40 PER month and board; 200 railroad men, $1.75 to $2.25 per day; free fare. 59 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—800 LABORERS, 200 CHOPPERS FOR the Wisconsin Central Railroad; wages $2 to $2.25 per day; 500 for station work, 20 to 24 cents per yard; company work; no contractors, and no money required for fare or office. Apply to C. V. SNELL, Agent, 259 East Randolph-st., Lind Block. W. A. HAVEN, Chief Engineer.

WANTED—100 LABORERS FOR GRAVEL TRAIN on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; free fare and office. Apply to C. V. SNELL, Agent, 259 East Randolph-st., Lind Block.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD MEN FOR WISCONsin; wages $2 per day; plenty of station work from 20 to 24 cents per yard; fare and office fee advanced. Apply at 97 West Randolph-st., Room 4. SNELL & SPERBECK.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED — A GENTLEMAN OF FIRST-CLASS business capacity and well known in Chicago, to aid the advertiser in forming a company for the manufacture of an article for which there is a large and growing demand, well secured by a number of patents, thoroughly tested for the last three years, and now being manufactured on a large scale in New England and in Europe. The best of references given and required. Address, giving name, address, and reference, PROGRESS, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL FARMER TO TAKE charge of a farm of 700 acres in Minnesota; parties who can furnish from $1,000 to $2,000 in cash, which will be secured, can hear of a permanent and profitable situation by addressing Q 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st. Business legitimate; rare chance for good active men.

WANTED—THREE GOOD MEN TO PACK goods. Apply from 8 to 9 o'clock at 30 West Lake-st., Tuesday morning.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG MAN TO work in a grocery and take care of two horses; none need apply but those experienced and coming well recommended. Apply at 949 West Lake-st. R. HAMILTON.

WANTED—A CANVASSER—IN CHICAGO, TO SOlicit subscriptions and advertisements. References required. Address Price Current Office, 129 Gravier-st., New Orleans, La.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN WITH CAPItal to engage in a legitimate manufacturing business. For particulars inquire of COOK, COBURN & CO., corner Dearborn and Washington-sts., Chicago.

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF HORSE and wagon and be useful around store; must have references; married man preferred. Apply to J. B. SHAY, 245 West Madison-st.

WANTED—SOME SMART BOYS THAT UNDERstand and will peddle handbills, may call at 205 South Clark-st., basement.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY; MUST BE QUICK at fires and have good references; good salary to the right party. Address "B," Tribune office.

WANTED—50 MEN FOR GRAVEL TRAIN IN ILlinois; 65 for the Baltimore & Ohio Road; 100 for Wisconsin; no charges in office; from $2 to $2.40 per day. Sawmill and farm hands. ANGELL & COOKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—6 EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS AT once. Will pay salary and commission. Call from 9 to 12 a. m. 464 West Twelfth-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY—A FAITHFUL, INTELligent, neatly-dressed boy, in dental office, at 103 State-st., third floor. Call between 8 and 9 a. m. to-day or to-morrow, and at no other hour. E. NOYES.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a family of five; references required. Apply at No. 9 Bryant-av., south of Douglas-place.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work in small family. 83 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENEral housework. Apply at 167 Centre-av.

WANTED—AT ONCE, A GIRL TO DO HOUSE-work on Cottage Grove-av., two doors north of Forty-second-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT GERMAN girl for general housework. Call, immediately, at 256 South May-st.

WANTED—AT 63 PARK-AV.—A GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Apply at No. 1122 Prairie-av., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Wages, $4. Inquire at 274 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work, one that wants a home. Call at 742 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. APPLY AT 174 NORTH State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL THAT CAN talk English; Scandinavian preferred; good wages. Call at 15 South Union-st.

WANTED—NEAT, TIDY GERMAN OR AMERican girl to do the work for two in family; must understand her business, as lady is an invalid and cannot be showing a girl; no Scandinavians. 255 Sedgwick-st. Come the back stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work. Good wages paid. 155 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family. Inquire at 415 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 645 Michigan-av.

WANTED—COOK AND DINING-ROOM GIRL, AT 16½ Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—AT 481 WEST MADISON-ST., A YOUNG girl to do plain sewing and assist in taking care of a baby.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, ONE USED TO LIVing in a private boarding-house, at 481 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN GIRL to do general housework; must speak English and bring references. Good wages. 443 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in small family; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at 45 Rush-st., near Indiana.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL NOT AFRAID TO make herself generally useful. Must be a good cook, washer and iron. Apply at once at 1316 Prairie-av., corner Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO TAKE CARE of a baby and do light second work. Call at 397 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRY WOMAN for a private boarding-house. Apply at 89 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—GIRLS, FIRST-CLASS STITCHERS ON leather shoes. Apply at 235 West Polk-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WASHERWOMEN AND ladies' clothes ironers, at Anderson's Steam Laundry, State-st. and Eldridge-court.

Nurses.

WANTED—A YOUNG HEALTHY WET NURSE. Call upon DR. STREETER, No. 71 Thirty-seventh-st., at 1 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—WET NURSE TO BRING AN INFANT of 4 weeks' age at her own house. Call at grocery, 357 North Clark-st., corner Schiller.

WANTED—A NURSE-GIRL IN A SMALL FAMily. Inquire at 1092 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILdren at 505 Washington-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED — GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GIRLS TO PICK BEANS AND COFfee; good wages paid. Inquire of FERRIS, 89 South Water-st., between 8 and 9 a. m.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN DEsires a situation as bookkeeper general clerk, German and English correspondent, or otherwise. Moderate salary. Best of references. Address S 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF BUSINESS experience as bookkeeper or cashier in a wholesale house; understands bookkeeping thoroughly. Address Q 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUGGIST. ADdress S 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN, who speaks German, of 7 years' experience in the grocery business, as clerk in a grocery store; best of reference. Address U 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, by a middle-aged German, practical bookkeeper of steady habits and having good references. Address U 54, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A Dane of sober and steady habits, with several years' experience as driving for a private family. Best of references. Address S 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A PRIvate family; best of references given. Address Z 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS coachman (Englishman.) Good references. Address S 31, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE; HE a No. 1 coachman, she as cook or laundress; best city reference. Address R 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A private family; can give the best of references. Call or address CHARLES A. READE, Club Stable, 31 Pine-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL GARdener of 35 years' experience. References given. Address Ellis' News Depot, Milwaukee, Wis.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK, washer, and ironer. Good references given. Apply at 65 Myrick-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY 2 CAPABLE GIRLS TO do general housework; would like to be hired together. Call at 19 Butterfield-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a small private family to do general housework. Reference if required. Call at 61 Wright-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work in a private family; South Side preferred. Call at 221 North Franklin-st. MARTIN O'CONNOR.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second work in private family. Apply at residence of present employer, 1134 Wabash-av., between 9 and 12 a. m.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS, one as cook, the other as second-girl, in a small private family. Best of references, if required. Call at No. 902 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE BOARDing-house as cook, by a woman who understands her business. Please call at 756 State-st., with reference.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A COMPETENT woman as cook in a private family. Apply at 171 Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework or second work in a private family. Call at 145 North Water-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash, and iron in a private family or would take general housework in a small family. Call at 630 Union-st., West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework in a small American family. Please call at 873½ State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, TO DO second work or take care of children. Good references if required. West Side preferred. Call at 598 Washington-av., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, TO DO GENeral housework or cook in a private family or boarding-house. No objection to the country. Please call, or address HANORA MONAHON, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE OR SECOND girl in a small family, by an American girl. Address 235 Townsend-st., corner Elm.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one to do second work and sew, and one to do second work alone or would not object to general housework in a private family. Call at No. 2 Fifteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL to do general housework or kitchen work. Apply Tuesday or Wednesday at 306 South Park-av. Mrs. ANN DUFFIELD.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE young lady to take care of children and do plain sewing or second work. Call at 858 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A GERMAN FAMILY by a German girl to care for children or assist in light housework. Apply at 265 East Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do cooking in a private boarding house or private family. First-class city references. Call at 85 East Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron, in a private family. Best of reference if required. Address 410 Twenty-fourth-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO take care of child and do plain sewing. Best of reference given. Call at 167 Shurtleff-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS seamstress in a private family or in store. No objection to country. Best reference. Call or address 976 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AT DRESSMAKING. CAN cut and fit. Apply at 363 West Randolph-st.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN A private family; can do either dressmaking or plain sewing; good references given any time this week. Address M D, 41 Bremer-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE, IN AN American family, by a young Swedish widow, whose infant is dead. Apply to MRS. JOHNSON, 181 Townsend-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY WHO HAS 14 years' hotel experience as housekeeper in a first-class hotel, city or country; the best references given. Address in person or by letter, Mrs. CLARA WHITE, Commercial Hotel, Chicago. Callers please leave address at the hotel office. Those who inquired for me the 19th or 21st inst., when I was out of town, please call again.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY a middle-aged lady of 24 years' experience; best of references given. Address, during the week, HOUSEKEEPER, South Chicago P. O.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY A lady who is competent to take charge of a hotel, or a family. Any person desiring such services will please address, for further information, Mrs. CLAYTON, 349 West Madison-st., care L. M. Mendel.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE AND REspectable American, as housekeeper or to assist in cooking and general housework (not washing) in a small family in city or suburbs. Children no objection, and wages not so much of an object. References given. Address at once, S 98, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR SOME OF THE best cooks and house girls in the city. Families and boarding houses carefully suited at the North Side office, 265 East Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY A lady, intelligent and thoroughly capable, in a Christian family; references given and required. Address Box 1905, Evanston, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY ACCUSTOMED to writing for a lawyer wishes a situation. Address A 86, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 20TH, ON CANAL-ST., A BLACK and tan dog with white spot on his neck and brass collar. A reward of $5 will be paid to any person returning the same to No. 280 Sampson-st.

LOST—A DARK BAY MARE, BETWEEN 10 AND 11 years old, without shoes. Ran away on Thursday evening, July 17, from 1824 State-st. $5 reward will be given the party that will return her to MARKS HARRIS, 1824 State-st.

LOST—ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, A CHILD'S gold chain bracelet. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 1026 Michigan-av., or at 308 State-st.

LOST—A BLACK THREAD-LACE VEIL ON Eighteenth-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av. Reward at 553 Wabash-av.

FOUND—A POCKETBOOK CONTAINING SOME bills. The owner can have it by calling at 196 and 198 East Lake-st., proving property, and paying expenses.

RUN AWAY—ON THE NIGHT OF JULY 18, BEtween 11 and 12 o'clock p. m., one pair of light bay horses, one having one eye out, and attached to a butcher wagon with sideboards on; the person returning the same, or giving information where they can be found, will be liberally rewarded. Address or leave them at 74 and 76 Milwaukee-av. R. S. RINGHAM.

TAKEN UP—A BAY HORSE; OWNER CAN HAVE by applying at 86 Forquer-st. and paying charges. GEO. RUSSELL.

TAKEN UP—SUNDAY JULY 20, A NICE, THIN, long cow, white and red spots. Call at 27 Kansas-st.

$10 REWARD—LOST, (THE PROPERTY OF A poor man), on Wednesday night, near corner Adams and Halsted-sts., a red pocket-book containing $29 or $40 and 2 private papers. Please return to 103 West Adams-st.

$10 REWARD—THE ABOVE REWARD WILL BE given to any one who will return a dark-brown gelding horse, both hind feet white and white star in forehead, strayed from 654 West Madison-st., July 18, at 8:30 a. m.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Offices, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, 973 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st., and 124 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy payments, and sewing given when required.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINES, THE new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE 16X36 ENGINE, ONE 11X30; NEW work. Several new tubular boilers. Also, 6 second-hand engines, various sizes. Address J. C. BOWSER & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED — ONE SECOND-HAND 50-HORSE power engine and tubular boiler. Address J B, City Slaughter-House, three days.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED OF AAGE NOREM, who is badly burnt in face and both hands. His wife is at 183 West Indiana-st., up-stairs. Wants to see him immediately. CHAS. A. DAHL.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

The Business Portion of Jackson, Tenn., Destroyed—Loss, $100,000.

Burning of a Foundry in Philadelphia—The Montreal Fire.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 21.—The *Appeal's* special says: "The larger portion of the business part of Jackson, Tenn., including the *Whig and Tribune* office, was burned yesterday."

JACKSON, Tenn., July 21.—From the *Whig and Tribune* extra of to-day, and an interview with the agents of various insurance companies involved, the following particulars of the disastrous fire at this place, Sunday morning, are gleaned: Evidence of the fire was first indicated at 2 a. m. by Chief of Police McCabe discovering smoke issuing from the windows of the cellar beneath the frame building owned by Dr. C. A. Still, situated on the corner of Lafayette and Market streets, and occupied by A. Rosenberg as a saloon and restaurant. The origin is not known. Rapidly consuming the Still building, in which was located John B. Ganto's variety store, the flames extended southward on Market street, destroying a single-story and three-story brick building, owned by D. H. King, the former occupied by Charles Cullen as a cigar store, the latter by the Post-Office and *Whig and Tribune* office, and sleeping apartments in the third story. Its further progress in this direction was blocked off by the north wall of King's saloon, a four-story building with fire-proof roof, extending eastward on Lafayette. The devouring element rapidly consumed in successive order the single-story brick store occupied by J. Samuels, tobacconist, and three-story brick stores, occupied by J. O'Conner & Bro., dry-goods and leather dealers, and Noel Wright as a saddlery establishment, and the frame tenement occupied by Fridloeb, dry-goods dealer. Reaching by this time, and extending across, Centre alley, it involved the two-story brick building occupied by Keith & Vincent, dry-goods dealers, and J. Baum, tobacconist. Here its march eastward was checked by the intervention of brick walls and fire-proof roofs. Reaching southward in Centre alley, it destroyed three single-story brick buildings owned by D. H. King, W. S. Calloway, and Mrs. H. P. Luckey, one of which buildings was occupied by George Kruggs (colored), with a stock valued at $500, on which there was no insurance and which was totally lost.

The following is the valuation of losses to property-holders: D. H. King, two single-story and one three-story brick, valued at $14,000; insured with the Imperial, of London, $5,000, and Home, of Georgia, $650; total, $5,650. Dr. C. A. Still, two-story frame in which the fire originated, valued at $3,000; no insurance. J. D. Mason, two three-story brick stores, valued at $1,200; insured in the Imperial, of London, $4,000, and Missouri Valley, of Memphis, $1,000. W. H. Calloway, one frame building, one single-story brick, valued at $5,000; no insurance. The Rev. McKinney, two two-story brick buildings, valued at $17,000; no insurance. Mrs. Luckey, one single-story brick, valued at $1,000; insured for $750. The stock of the different merchants is estimated as follows: Charles Cullen, tobacco, $800; insured in the Franklin of Philadelphia, $600; stock total loss. *Whig and Tribune* office, total loss; no insurance. John B. Ganter, stock $6,000; total loss; insurance in the Hartford, $1,000; Franklin, of Philadelphia, $1,000; Niagara, of New York, $1,000. A. Rosenberg, where the fire originated, value of stock unknown; total loss; insured in the Royal, of London, for $1,132; Mississippi Valley, of Memphis, $1,000; total, $2,132. James O'Conner & Bro., stock, $10,000; about one-third saved; insured in the Imperial, London, $3,000; Home, New York, $3,000. Noel Wright, saddlery, stock, $5,000; mostly saved; insured in the Franklin, of Philadelphia, $1,000; Hartford, $1,000. J. Friedler, stock, $17,000; about half saved; insured in the Hartford, $3,000; Home, of New York, $3,000 Planters', of Memphis, $1,000; Imperial, of London, $24,000. Keith & Vincent, stock, $15,000, most of which was saved; insured in the Equitable, Nashville, $2,000; Amazon, Cincinnati, $2,000; People's, Memphis, $2,000; Phœnix, Memphis, $2,000. J. Baum, tobacconist, stock, $1,000, most all saved; insured in the Planters', Memphis, $2,000. J. Samuels, tobacconist, stock, $1,200, total loss; insured in the Equitable, Nashville, $830. John Dado, confectioner in the Post-Office building, stock, $1,000, total loss; insured for $770 in the Home, of Georgia. M. M. Gates, Jr., & Co., hardware; suffered slight losses by removal of stock in anticipation of the fire reaching them; fully covered by insurance.

The *Whig and Tribune* estimates the aggregate losses in realty at over $42,000, on which there was an insurance of over $11,000, leaving a clear loss of over $30,000; and the value of the merchandise in stock at over $65,000, upon which there was an insurance of over $23,000, and somewhat near two-thirds of the stock, making this amount saved. The stock involved, with but one or two exceptions, was almost fully covered by insurance. The loss falls heaviest on the property-owners, but the burnt district, when rebuilt to correspond with the recent surroundings and more modern improvements, will present a more imposing and better class of houses in that portion of the city. The *Whig and Tribune* will not lose an issue, having already perfected arrangements to continue.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, July 21.—During Saturday night, the carriage factory of Loravirer Bros., St. Antoine street, with extensive planing and saw-mills, lumber yard, and eighteen houses, the whole comprising the block bounded by Bonaventure, St. Antoine, Inspector, and St. Margaret streets, was destroyed by fire. Loss, over $150,000. The fire was caused by the back draft from the engine, forcing the flame out of the fire-place into a pile of shavings near by. The water supply was limited.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—A fire broke out this morning in the foundry of the Industrial Works, owned by Bennett & Son, causing a heavy loss, which is fully insured.

NEWARK, N. J., July 21.—A fire last night destroyed J. H. Perry's patent leather manufactory. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $20,000.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Indiana editors' excursion left St. Paul for Chicago by the West Wisconsin train last evening.

Prof. Mac, of Boston, charged with a murderous assault on Dr. Winslow, on Saturday, was held in default of $20,000 bail.

Isaac A. Gould, a widower aged 45, was arrested in Yarmouth, Mo., yesterday, for repeated incest upon his daughter, 13 years of age.

Mrs. Fletcher, wife of the Hon. Lorin Fletcher, of Minneapolis, one of the Fort Garry prisoners, is partially insane from anxiety about her husband, and her friends fear she will become incurably so if, as expected, he is held without bail.

Robert W. Sutton, supposed to be a resident of Addison, N. Y., was arrested, on Sunday, at Westerville, Franklin County, O., in an insane condition and very wild. He had on his person a Government license to sell cigars with Barnum's show.

The matter is being agitated of building a new bridge across the river at Aurora, but the great difficulty that the friends of the improvement have to contend with is the matter of location. This, together with the fear of taxation upon the part of the citizens, causes the matter to be regarded somewhat doubtfully.

The contract for repairing the dam at Aurora, which has been out of order since early in the spring, has been let to Jesse Green, of Dayton, for $2,000. Workmen are now busy putting it in order, and will have the same completed in a few days.

Hastings, Red Wing, Austin, and other towns in Minnesota, complain of boy thieves. In Red Wing, with a population of 5,000, the police claim there are fifty young boys and girls habitually addicted to thieving. It is believed that they have banded for that purpose. The burglaries in each place named are of recent occurrence, and have been traced to children.

A building adjoining the Vilas House, in Madison, Wis., which, for twenty years, especially during sessions of the Legislature, has been the chief haunt of gambling and intrigue, where thousands have been lost and won in "bucking the tiger," poker, and other games; where many a legislative scheme has been hatched and many a slate made and broken, is being torn down, to make room for a new block.

The ground was broken yesterday for the erection of the new buildings of Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington, Pa. The new building will be placed directly in front of the old ones, and connected with them, and the old buildings will be completely repaired and refitted. The college grounds occupy a full square, and, when the buildings are finished, there will be few college grounds and buildings which will compare with them.

Fatal Result of a Drunken Quarrel.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., July 21.—Last evening Robert Kenshkoff, a resident of Appleton, invited his friend, Garrett Hayes, to his house. The invitation was accepted, and the jovial bowl passed between the two so often that Hayes became boisterous. A difficulty then took place, and Hayes was expelled. He returned soon afterwards, however, smashed a window, and finally succeeded in effecting an entrance through the door. Once inside, a fight ensued, in which Kenshkoff had his clothes torn off. He then seized a knife and struck Hayes, severing the jugular vein. Hayes ran out of the house, and reeled three or four rods down the street, when he fell down dead. Kenshkoff is held for trial.

SPORTING MATTERS.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH, July 21.—George West and Victor Hugo were the only horses in the steeple-chase. The former won. The August stakes for two-year-olds, one mile, was won by Saxon; time, 1:48¾.

The great event of the day was for the Robins' stakes, in which the contestants were Tom Bowling, Lizzie Lucas, Alice Mitchell, Stonhenge, and Minstrel. Notwithstanding the recent defeat of Bowling, he was the favorite in the pool just before the race, selling as follows: Bowling, $455; Lizzie Lucas, $235; Alice Mitchell, $210; Withers' entries, $190. The most intense excitement prevailed on account of Bowling's engagement in the Travers stake at Saratoga. Bowling acted badly, and made frantic efforts to break away from his trainer, and delayed the start considerably. At last McGrath told the starter to send them off, no matter where Bowling was, so long as his head was turned in the right direction. Following this order the starter let them go, Bowling being fifty yards behind Stonhenge and Minstrel, who were led by Lizzie Lucas and Alice Mitchell, the latter being in advance. Bowling, however, rushed to the front with amazing rapidity, and, at the quarter-mile, was ten lengths in advance of all, and increased the lead to twenty lengths before reaching the half-mile. He was now taken well in hand, and his pace became slower. At the half-mile he was six lengths ahead, and, at the end of the mile, two lengths. Here he was again let out, and went on increasing the distance between him and his competitors, winning easily by twenty lengths. Time, 3:42½. Bowling starts to-night by special steamer for Troy, thence by rail to Saratoga.

The fourth race was a consolation handicap purse of $400 for beaten horses, all ages, one-and-a-half-miles. Seven started. Galitza won in 2:43¼, beating Galway second, Tabitha third.

The fifth race was a match between Survivor and Aerolite, one mile dash, and was won by Survivor in 1:46.

The Directors have decided to hold a three-days' meeting, commencing Aug. 21. Tom Bowling is enthusiastically praised in all the hotels to-night.

AQUATIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, July 21.—The annual regatta of the Northwestern Amateur Boating Association, which will be held here on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, promises to exceed in interest and attendance any previous affair of the kind. Entries have been made from clubs in Saginaw, Bay City, Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Erie, Buffalo, Milwaukee, and Monroe will be represented by delegations. The Chicago Athletic Club is represented by G. A. Alcock and W. B. Curtis, who each enter single sculls. The attendance will be very large from Detroit and other neighboring cities. Several of the clubs are already here, and are practicing over the course. The prizes will not be announced until the morning of the first day.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—James C. Cloud started hence this evening to row to New Orleans for a wager of $5,000, the conditions being that he will not sleep on shore till he reaches the latter place. The boat will be carried over the mountains and put into the Ohio River. The boat weighs sixty pounds.

BASE BALL.

The Baltimores to-day defeated the Athletics in thirteen innings by a score of 12 to 11.

Fatal Runaway.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 21.—This evening, a man, named John Ruhe, a peddler by occupation, and married, was instantly killed by a runaway team on the corner of Twenty-sixth and Mary streets. He was sitting in front of his house when the team came along. He endevored to stop them, was knocked down and tramped upon, and the wheels passed over him instantly.

The Sunday Law in LaSalle.

LASALLE, July 21.—Under the administration of Acting-Mayor Jeremiah Collins, another spasmodic effort is being made to compel a compliance with the Sunday Liquor law in LaSalle. Yesterday was a day of pilgrimage to the shrines of Bacchus and Gambrinus at Peru and at Sunday picnics.

East Liberty Live Stock Market.

PITTSBURGH, July 21.—CATTLE—Arrivals, 133 cars, including Sunday; best, $6.25@6.30; medium, 5¾@6c; common, $5.00@5.50.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 14 cars, including Sunday; best, $5.00@5.40; medium, 4½@5c; common, 3½@4c.

HOGS—Arrivals, 76 cars, including Sunday; Philadelphias, $5.25@5.30; Yorkers, $5.00@5.13.

Runaway Fatality.

PITTSBURGH, July 21.—A man named John Roney was killed on the corner of Twenty-sixth and Mary streets, South Side, this evening, while in the act of trying to stop a runaway horse. He ran in front of the animal, when it reared upon him, knocking him down. The wagon passed over him, killing him instantly.

An Alleged Swindler at Large.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—A. G. Goss, arrested yesterday on the charge of conspiring with William E. Udderzook and others to defraud some life insurance companies, gave bail this afternoon in $10,000 and was released, Judge Gilmer having reduced the bail from $25,000 to $10,000.

Ocean Steamship News.

LIVERPOOL, July 21.—The steamships Celtic, Bremen, Holsatia, and Idaho, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The steamships City of Bristol, from Liverpool, and the Olympia, from Glasgow, have arrived.

A Fatal Powder-Mill Explosion.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—One of H. A. Weloy & Co.'s powder-mills, near Tamaqua, Pa., was blown up this morning, and Samuel Miller, of Tamaqua, was killed. The shock was felt for several miles.

Italian Slavery in Connecticut.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 21.—Giovanni Gilone, an Italian padrone, has been held in $1,000 bail on each of four complaints, charging him with holding in servitude four boys, whom he sends out daily as street-musicians and boot-blacks.

Sacrilege.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YPSILANTI, Mich., July 21.—On Sunday night incendiaries fired the Methodist church in this city. The flames were checked after $100 damages had been done.

An Unprecedented Event.

From the Sycamore (Ill.) Republican.

An event hitherto unprecedented in the history of DeKalb County broke the monotony of the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors on last Wednesday afternoon. It transpired during the session of the Board, and all business was at once suspended to talk over the extraordinary occurrence. Intelligence of it flew quickly through the various offices in the building, and everywhere the deputy clerks, who do the county work, laid down their pens and freely expressed their astonishment and incredulity; the county officers, who don't do the work but do get the pay, took their legs off their tables and roused up to give their informant a cigar and express their dignified disbelief. From thence the intelligence flew down town, where people gathered in excited groups to discuss the affair. It was generally regarded as a hoax, but as successive messengers from the Court-House asserted its truth, the story gradually gained credit, and the character of the principal actor in the affair became the subject of inquiry. When this was ascertained it only added to the general astonishment. He was from DeKalb—of all places in the world from DeKalb. He was no soft-headed sentimentalist or professed pietist, but a shrewd, sharp fellow, a money loaner, and a lover of old sledge and euchre, and all that kind of thing; he was no green youth, but a man of mature age and experience. Who is he and what are his intentions? What does he do it for and what does he mean by it?

The man's name—let it be recorded on the roll of fame—is Oliver Tyler, and the act that created all this excitement was, that having, in listing his property for the Assessor, overlooked one item of $1,900 in money loaned, he hurried all the way from DeKalb through the intense heat to ask the Committee on Grievances to add it to his assessment. No such event was ever heard of before. Is it not evidence of insanity? If Oliver Tyler is sane, we nominate Oliver Tyler for our next Congressman.

THE WASHINGTONIAN HOME.

Quarterly Meeting of the Directors—Reports of the Superintendent and Other Officers—The Institution Refitted and Made a Pleasant Boarding-Place.

The Board of Directors of the Washingtonian Home held their quarterly meeting last evening, Dr. Davis in the chair. There were fifteen members present.

The Superintendent, Mr. A. D. Hager, reported that the Home had been recently fitted up, painted and papered, the fences repaired, the gates hung, and the garden, which was a duck-pond, raised to the level of the surrounding ground. All of this had been accomplished for about $250. He would be glad to have the Home made more attractive and better furnished than any drinking saloon in the city. Better beds, cots, and bedding than those now in use were necessary. Every applicant who manifested a sincere desire to reform and comply with the requirements of the institution had been admitted; several men had been expelled for drinking, and others for not paying their board bills. Applicants who insisted upon dictating the terms upon which they would enter and remain had been refused admission. The number admitted in April was 4; discharged, 18; May, 16, discharged 17; June, 15, discharged 17. Since the 1st of July 9 had been admitted and 10 discharged. Received for board during the quarter, $1,162.22. THE TRIBUNE, *Times*, *Journal*, and *Post* were generally sent to the House by the publishers; several weeklies and magazines were also received. The library was not what it should be, and the number of books should be increased. The Superintendent recommended the establishment and maintenance of an employment bureau, as men apply who have forfeited their situations by previous conduct.

The Treasurer reported receipts for the quarter of $1,690.22, and disbursements of $2,864.68; amount charged for board, $1,858.33; balance in Treasury, $11.89.

The physician of the house, Dr. Earle, in his report says: "From an uncleanly place, devoted very largely to sobering up the same set of men, who persistently disobeyed every established rule made for their government, with an occasional reformation, we are coming to have a clean, well-papered and painted reformatory institution—a home where the inmates are made to obey the rules, and where men are summarily discharged who persist in bringing in whisky and repeatedly getting drunk; a home where educated people, surrounded by friends whose evil influences they have not the power to withstand, may come and find a place where they can stay because it is a home indeed." It had been hard labor to come to this; and much remained to be done, but he was exceedingly hopeful, and believed the day was not far distant when every lady and gentleman connected with the institution will be proud of it. During the six months ending July 1, 123 persons had been treated; 55 had been admitted to the hospital, and 68 cared for in other parts of the Home. There were 60 cases of acute alcoholism, with an occasional attack of delirium tremens. Not a single death occurred. In discussing the question, Is the the appetite for stimulants a disease? the Doctor says that he believes there is no physical cause for a man drinking intoxicating liquors, and that, when the habit had once been formed, if the drunkard really wanted to reform he could do it. He suggested that a Washington dispensary be established, where, at a certain hour of the day, every man sick of drinking liquor, who wanted advice and medicine free, could receive it.

The President said there were two questions which the Executive Committee would like to have the Board act upon. The Committee had been authorized to sell the Home and ground, and had been offered $35,000 for both. The bargain could be closed at any time, and they wanted to know, if they sold the property, whether they should select a site for a new Home within the city or in some suburban village.

Some discussion ensued, during which Dr. Davis advocated the erection of a Home, which should be reformatory, in the country, and the renting of a building in the city where applicants could be temporarily taken care of, and, if worthy, sent from there to the reformatory.

The following were appointed a Committee to consider the question of location and the financial bearing of it, and report their conclusion to the Board: Dr. Davis, W. H. Drake, Phillip Myers, and ex-Ald. Bateham.

The Board then adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

"School" is not a word that is apt to revive the fondest memories in the mind of the average man or woman, especially if he should happen to have founded his experience upon a course of Winchester and "tunding," or, indeed, if he should have learned his Cornelius Nepos or Cæsar at any English public school, where every adventure was more or less remotely connected with the birch rod or the loaded cane. But one English "School" is to be tolerated, and that one is Robertson's exquisite comedy. It has been given in Chicago before, several times, always well. Recently it was tried at Myers' Opera-House, fairly indeed, but not with such success in point of artistic representation or public favor as on other occasions. Last evening it opened the week, and doubtless a season of more than one week, at Hooley's Theatre, and charmed an unusually large audience with its brilliant wit, and the excellent acting of the performers. It is characteristic of Robertson's comedies that they abound in merit alike in every part, and hence require spirited interpretation. A comedy by this author is a rarely-cut jewel, whose every face sparkles, if it be only held in the right light and at the right angle. It is, even hands of a bungling company, full of brilliancy, but all its scintillations cannot be appreciated until a company excellent throughout can hold it up. Such a performance as is indicated is rare, but it was enjoyed thoroughly last evening. It had the disadvantages of a first performance, quite unnoticeable ones. It had the advantages of thorough rehearsal, very material ones. As everybody who laughed to tears over "Caste" will surely go to Hooley's to see "School," it is unnecessary to say more about the play, and only desirable to particularize the acting. Mr. Blaisdell's acting in "Home" last week indicated his adaptibility to light comedy better than anything else he has exhibited to Chicago audiences. Great things were expected of him in the character of *Jack Poyntz*, a dashing young man of fashion, with a tinge of cynicism and plenty of humor, and the expectation was fully realized. Mr. Blaisdell has evidently determined to turn over a new leaf, and his efforts to become a good actor are extremely encouraging. There was a finish and spirit about his acting of last evening of very recent acquirement, but none the less acceptable on that account. He was well up in his part, not only in the lines, but in the "business," and, except that in the examination scene a few good points might have been made in "asides," there was very little left to criticise. This is just as it ought to be, and in doing justice to the patrons of the theatre Mr. Blaisdell does justice to himself. Perhaps it is not out of the realm of criticism, however, to point out the fact that English gentlemen of the *Jack Poyntz* style invariably speak correctly, and say "You were," not "You was." The very exacting and difficult part of *Beau Farintosh* was played by Mr. Giddens, who has appeared in it before. On the whole, Mr. Giddens achieved a marked success, although there are some weak points about it, which detract from the merit of his interpretation. The unmistakable "piping treble" which characterizes the old beau during the days of would-be youthfulness disappears as soon as he concludes to exist without the aid of rejuvenating appliances. His gait, in his days of folly, is remarkably quavering and unsteady, as much so as his voice. And this peculiarity disappears with the piping treble. In this particular Mr. Giddens is open to criticism. Otherwise, his acting is excellent. His youthful presence renders his make-up as a septuagenarian a more difficult matter than it would be for John Brougham or James Padget, but he succeeds in this very well indeed. The wonder is how his well-developed legs can shrink into the bony apologies of *Beau Farintosh*. The quality of his voice, too, is an individual peculiarity of which he very happily dispossesses the character, except in occasional lapses of attention. Mr. Ryan, as *Krux*, plays as revolting a character as he does in "Caste," and though it is by no means an important one, he succeeds in achieving the antipathies of the audience with amusing success. It suits him very well, and he has evidently studied it with care. Mr. Norris, as *Lord Beaufoy*, falls into the same error that carried him away in "Caste." He insists upon exhibiting his opinion that a gentleman is known by the gaudiness of his attire. Hence he faces a velveteen shooting-coat with white. Very bad taste, in Mr. Norris; very vulgar in fact. His acting is better than his dressing, however, and the white facings excepted, he is up to the required standard in the last three acts, at any rate. Mr. Soggs as *Dr. Sutcliffe* was far better than usual. At times he was very good, indeed, and throughout the entire performance showed that he paid considerable attention to the part. He did not laugh boisterously, either, and felt better in consequence, of course. There is a good actor latent in Mr. Soggs. The words, "two hundred and twenty-six thousand eight hundred and forty-seven miles," are, the intelligent voter would presume, simple and expressive in themselves, and need no very great show of emotion to give their full meaning. They express themselves. Why, therefore, Miss O'Conner should utter them as if her heart was breaking into the most infinitesimal fragments, does not appear. Astronomy is, of course, a very harrowing subject. Certain unfortunate journalists of this city have been tormented by it for years; but what does *Bella* know about that, or the outside world either? An audience is always ready to sympathize with a maltreated woman, but cannot, by any means find, in the mean distance of the moon from the earth, anything to produce such a gush of pent-up feeling as Miss O'Conner emitted in those simple words above quoted. And while upon this subject of stage emotion, it may be as well to impress upon the lady the fact that she misplaces her emotions in the most disagreeable way. She played *Alice* excellently. Since then she has emotionalized everything. She says "yes" and "no" as if it was the last utterance of a disappointed life, every time these poor monosyllables fall to her share. This is all wrong. *Bella* is a very unfortunate girl, but if her intonations were always as lachrymose as those of last evening, she deserved all the ill-treatment she received, and very much more. And if Miss O'Conner desires to hold public esteem, she will restrain that too frequent tendency to "gush." It is a far more agreeable duty to write upon Miss Cowell as *Naomi Tighe*, for any one who has seen this charming little lady in that role must leave the theatre with a better opinion, not of the stage alone, but of human nature, than he entertained before. What can be more lovable than the pure-minded, sprightly school girl, honest as daylight, and full of innocent roguishness? There is such delightful girlishness about her that her mere presence on the stage centres upon her the attention and sympathy of the audience. When she giggles, the audience giggles most insanely. When she laughs a gleeful, heartfelt, girlish laugh, the audience gives out a prolonged laugh too, and when she sits down for a moment's serious thought, the audience finds itself engaged in the same serious occupation. Let her do what she will, she holds up the mirror to nature, and that, too, to the very best side of nature. This is partially due to the parts allotted her, but how many actresses can say the same? Art has much, very much, to do with it, but surely much, very much, is owing to the joyous, womanly qualities of the lady's disposition. The advent of Sydney Cowell to Hooley's Theatre is one of the proprietor's best offerings to his patrons, and as *Naomi Tighe* the lady has only justified their partiality for her, and Mr. Hooley's sagacity as a manager. Mrs. Maeder, as *Mrs. Sutcliffe*, acted with her usual fidelity and good judgment, and that is saying not a little. The minor parts—school-girls—were all given with spirit, and the ladies who played them are notably pretty and interesting. Given, such an exquisite comedy and such good acting; required to know, how long it will run. Certainly it will be as great a hit as "Caste," or Chicago theatre-goers are not the judges of dramatic excellence that the outside world considers them.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Quite a large audience of respectable people gathered at this place of amusement last evening, the occasion being the opening performance of the Dupres & Benedict Minstrel Company. The programme was rather long, and besides contained some sketches that have been standbys of the profession almost since the first company started on the rounds. They were played in an acceptable manner, however, the spectators being in the best of humor all the time. If a minstrel entertainment pleases those who pay to see it, it must of necessity be called successful. Mr. Lew Benedict seems to be the attraction of the band. He tells a story very well and creates considerable fun in the olio. Mr. Edwards, and Messrs. Fox and Ward are also attractive in their way. The vocal music of the evening consisted of a few pretty ballads and a couple of comic refrains. The former were sung in good style by a well-trained quartette; the latter were exceedingly laughable. Generally speaking, the company is about as good an organization of the kind as there is on the road, and, as we have not had anything in the way of minstrelsy for some time, it should reap a fair financial harvest.

CITY ITEMS.

The body of Willie Maskell, a little boy 5 years old, of No. 114 West Jackson street, who was drowned in the river at the Adams street bridge, on Sunday afternoon, was recovered yesterday evening, at 8 o'clock, by Officers Smith and Millard, and taken home. The Coroner was notified.

Yesterday morning at 1 o'clock, Officer Kelly, of Hamblin's police, arrested a man in the alley, in the rear of the Barnes House, who had in his possession a quantity of cigars. The property may be found at Hamblin's office, at the corner of Washington and Desplaines streets.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

It is hinted that the majority of the French bonnes at Long Branch know a good deal about Ireland.

—There are to be hereafter two monthly departures of Pacific Mail steamers on both sides of the Isthmus, instead of three departures as heretofore.

—There is general rejoicing throughout New England at the coming of the much-needed rain, which has fallen quite copiously over a wide extent of country.

—It appears from the statistics that the percentage of insanity and idiocy in the United States is greater among the whites than among the blacks. Among the former the insane number one in 943; among the latter only one in 2,750.

—The Pulaski County ring rivals the State ring in its thieving. The *Gazette* of Little Rock, Ark., says $50,000 in jail bonds have been issued since Jan. 1, and no jail has been built. Again, there is a charge of $43,710.40 school warrants, when the county has nothing to do with schools.

—The Harrisburg (Pa.) Masonic Temple will cost about $125,000, a sum considerably higher than was originally intended should be expended on the building, but the Masons of that city are determined that it shall be the finest hall outside of Philadelphia.

—The Germans of Chattanooga have wholly escaped the clutches of indigenous cholera. They ascribe the fact to the use of lager beer instead of whiskey and brandy, and not a few say they owe safety to onions. Such is the sober statement of the Memphis *Appeal*.

On the down trip of the negro excursion party to Citronelle, on Tuesday evening, a spark from the locomotive's smoke-stack ignited the moss and oakum waterfall of a colored woman who stood on one of the platforms, and that ornamentation was almost entirely consumed when the smell of burnt wool discovered the state of affairs.—*Mobile Register*.

—H. Poor & Son, of Hampden, Me., have asked Congress for $100,000, to clear the Penobscot River from Oldotown to Grindstone on the East Branch, so that it will be navigable for small steamers. Gen. Thomas will ascend the river in a canoe the last of August, and make a report of what can be done, to the Department at Washington.—*Portland Argus*.

—There is a fly in Cayenne, Guiana, known as the man-eater, which is the cause of many deaths in that penal colony of France. M. Coquerel, who has investigated the subject, describes the insect as laying its eggs in the mouth or nose of a sleeping person. The offspring in their larval state usually bring about the death of the victim.

—If Mont Blanc were a solid lump of gold, and if in order to become the owner of it we had nothing to do but go over in Prof. Wise's balloon and take possession of it, we would a thousand times rather sit down on the shore of Massachusetts Bay and starve to death. For we should then have at least the stern satisfaction of knowing where we were and what we were doing.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

—The new Illinois Railroad law is becoming to be felt in all parts of the country. Merchandise coming to this State from New York and other points East, is now billed to the State line at certain rates, but, after it passes the Illinois Rubicon, the way-bill reads: "Subject to the conditions of the Illinois roads." Parties in this city have already received freight from the East billed in this manner.—*Springfield Register*.

—James Johnson, one of the oldest residents of Indianapolis, Ind., has endowed a medical college, to be attached to the Northwestern Christian University, with half a million dollars and a site for its location. It is intended to spend $300,000 in buildings and beautifying the grounds, and to invest the remainder. The college will have a law department attached, and a prominent lawyer of Indianapolis has signified his intention of endowing it as soon as the buildings are sufficiently advanced to be occupied.

—As two young ladies in Royalton, Waupaca County, Wis., were about retiring, one of them, looking out of the window, saw a man concealed in the limbs of an overhanging tree. With rare presence of mind, she picked up her gold watch and other valuables, and with her sister went down stairs, bolting the door after her. The burglars, two in number, entered her room by the tree, and ransacked the upper part of the house, but without stealing anything of value. The young ladies are now practising with a little pistol.

—The Mt. Pleasant (Iowa) *Journal* tells a story of a Burlington girl: "We felt sorry for a Burlington girl who came up on the 'bus one day last week. As she gracefully threw her literary appendage up over her shoulder in order to sit down comfortable, it became slightly disarranged, and a copy of the *Hawk-Eye* made its appearance. This wasn't so bad, but one particular advertisement read kind of funny, as follows: 'Wanted, a good strong man, for general work. Inquire of the undersigned on the premises.' We felt like telling her to let down her awning, but we didn't know but that she was a traveling bulletin-board, so we kept our mouth shut about it, and always intend to."

How to Sell Patent Gas-Burners.

"Sir!" said a tall, thin man, clad in a worn, very shining garb, suddenly appearing in the room, "I have ventured to call to lay before you one of the most astonishing inventions of modern times." They all begin in some such impressive way as that. "A gas-burner, sir?" I was busy arranging some papers in a corner, and having both hands full, with a pen held crossways in my mouth, I was for the moment quite at his mercy. "Perhaps, sir, you are aware that in the case of every kind of burner but this I shew you, gas gives a most noxious effluvium, having a peculiarly ruinous effect upon the eyesight." By this time I had emptied my hands and mouth, and was advancing upon him. Fixing his eyes upon mine, he started back in distressful horror. "Heaven help us, sir," he exclaimed, "*how you have suffered already!* Your sight, sir, would not last six months longer. This must not be."

Before I could say a word or raise a finger to stop him, he rapidly glided past me to the table on which the lamp stood. With a nimbleness which rooted me to the spot in apprehension, he whipped off the shade, then the old burner; in a moment the lamp was a ruin. "It is a mercy of Providence, sir, that I happened to call."

"Stop!" I called. "Replace everything as it was, instantly."

"The number of cases of premature blindness," he calmly proceeded, "that I have had the gratification of preventing makes my labor a most pleasant one."

Thinking he might be deaf, I bawled: "I don't want your burner; I wont have it; take it off," for he was lightly twirling the new one in its place.

"There, sir, you will feel thankful to me as long as you live! The only thing that troubles me in the matter is, I know I am ruining the spectacle makers."

"Do you hear?" I asked. "I shall not pay you for it."

He struck a very effective attitude. "Payment! of what consequence is that? I could not remove that inestimable burner for any amount of money, when the alternative is the ruin of your valuable eyesight. For, sir, your eyes are worth many burners, I make you a present of it willingly. I am a poor man, under heavy traveling expenses, and I have a family in want." He sighed. "But duty shall be done. The price is threepence-half-penny or three shillings a dozen. I know you will regret this momentary harshness in the long years to come, when you are enjoying the benefits of that burner. But that is not my affair, though I am sorry to think of it. Good morning, sir. If at any time, no matter how long an interval, by any inconceivable accident anything should be come out of order in it, you will find the name of the manufacturers stamped on the side. Be good enough to drop a line to their well-known house at Glasgow; and a man will instantly be sent to attend to it."

I was beaten. This offer to send a man from Scotland into the heart of England, after the lapse of years, to put a gratuitously bestowed threepence-half-penny gas-burner to rights was too much for me. I had to make a purchase.—*Chambers' Journal*.

Housekeeping in the South Seas.

Max Adeler in the Saturday Evening Post.

Housekeepers will be surprised to learn that their custom of sending in to a neighbor to borrow a little butter or sugar or other articles of diet is quite common among the savages of the Feejee. When a lady in Feejee has some friends to dinner unexpectedly she goes over to the woman across the way and says, "Yak-yak and his family have just dropped in to dine, and I havn't a thing in the house. How do you think your hired girl would work up into a stew? Can I borrow her for a few days?" Then she seizes that domestic by the hair and drags her over, chops her up with parsley and carrots, and celery-tops and cloves, and lets her simmer over the fire. Or may be the other woman sends over and says: "I'm entirely out of meat; can you lend me your little William Henry for hash, or your Mary Jane for a pie?" And over go William Henry and Mary Jane, and they are stuck with a fork and basted and put on to cook gently, and the debt is paid off the next week by the borrower sending back her aunt, already boiled and suitable for cutting down cold for tea, or one of her twins corned so as to make a nice lunch. Sometimes a woman in this manner will work off a couple of her mothers-in-law, or a rich uncle, or a plump second cousin, and then she will sit at her window and sniff them as they are cooking in the kitchen next door, or watch one of the company in the dining-room nibbling at the elbow of her late hired girl. The custom seems to us an excellent one, particularly when it is applied to hired girls. We have had girls whom we would have loaned to a neighbor at any time under a solemn promise that they should be butchered and boiled as quickly as possible.

A Young Girl Loses her Life from Terror of a Snake.

From the Evansville, (Ind.) Journal.

Dr. C. W. Brooks, of Bayfield, Ill., was in town on Saturday, and related to a gentleman here a sad case of a young lady who lost her life by a shock to her nerves, caused by fear produced by finding herself in dangerous proximity to a large rattlesnake, at his residence, a little more than a week ago. The Doctor and his wife had gone out to gather mulberries, leaving the young lady at home. During their absence she went into the lawn near the house, sat under the shade of a tree, and after sitting a while she was startled, she says, by feeling the hot breath of the snake on her cheek. She started to her feet, and screamed frantically, her cries reaching the ears of Mrs. Brooks, who came home ahead of her husband. Mrs. Brooks seized a gun and hurried to her assistance, shot the snake, which on being measured proved to be six feet long. The young lady's fright was so great that she was thrown into spasms, and at intervals she would rave about the hot breath of the snake. On Tuesday last she died in great agony, defying all the medical skill that could be exerted in her behalf.

The Last of Muggins.

From the Springfield Republican.

Muggins is dead. His young life went out suddenly about 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, taking with it $15 cash. "Muggins," said his owner, "was no ordinary dog. If he had a fault it was too much firmness, and when he got hold of one of those young ones in Trask's block, as he did almost every day, nothing short of nitro-glycerine would shake him off." On that fatal afternoon, Muggins sauntered down the railroad, looking for a boy. One stood in a doorway—a plump-legged, juicy chap, and Muggins resolved to wait for him. As we have said before, Muggins was set in his way; he lay down on the track with one eye on that boy. Presently the down train hove in sight. Muggins was not going to get up—let the train turn out, if it wanted to. Nearer thundered and glittered the engine, the boy came out a step, Muggins got up, the boy went back again, Muggins lay down again, and in an instant his poor, mangled body was hurled into the ditch by the track side. The boy, who had innocently caused the slaughter, ran up to the dying dog and reached down to him. Slowly the iron jaw shut on the plump hand, a look of unutterable satisfaction lighted up his glazing eyes, and Muggins was dead.

A Romantic Story.

Quite a romantic story is told of the model of Powers' Greek Slave. It appears there was an American gentleman of great wealth, who had a beautiful daughter—beautiful in form as in features and character, but not content with this treasure, he added to his household a second wife. About thirty years ago his wife ran away and took with her her husband's money. Father and daughter, in their poverty and distress, took up a temporary residence in Florence, and there met Hiram Powers. Out of love for the destitute father, whose sufferings from want she had no means to relieve, the daughter consented to become the model for the Greek Slave. Friends and relations recognize the likeness of the beautiful statue to the original. The lady is still living, and is the mother of charming daughters. The original Greek Slave became the property of Mr. W. W. Corcoran, and has by him been given together with his private gallery of paintings, to the Corcoran Art Gallery of Washington, District of Columbia. Another of Powers' master-pieces, which would perpetuate his fame should all his other works perish, is the bust of Proserpina, owned by and now the chief ornament in the parlor of Mr. R. Ten Broeck, of Hurstbourne, near Louisville, Ky.

Spontaneous Combustion.

They report a queer case of spontaneous combustion from New Hampshire. A physician had prescribed linseed oil and camphor for a severe pain in the chest, and the patient complained of the heat soon after its application on cotton batting. In about an hour he protested he could bear it no longer, and before it could be removed it took fire, actually blazing up and burning his neck severely.

BIRTHS.

GRAHAM—In Chicago, on the 19th, the wife of H. Graham, merchant tailor, of a son.

DEATHS.

BURKE—On Monday, July 21, James Burke, aged 75 years.

The funeral will take place at 9:30 a. m., on Wednesday, July 23, from the residence of his son-in-law, John Fitzgerald, No. 629 West Indiana-st., to Calvary by carriages.

JENKINS—July 21, of cholera-infantum, Marcia, infant daughter of Marcia E. and Robert E. Jenkins, aged 10 months and 19 days.

Funeral from parents' residence, No. 518 West Washington-st., to Rosehill, Wednesday, at 2 o'clock.

ROGERS—On the 19th inst., at the residence of her grandfather, John R. Matlack, No. 177 Campbell-av., little Mamie Rogers, aged 7 years and 5 months.

Funeral at the house, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock.

MILWARD—On the 21st inst., Henry Milward, Esq., aged 47.

Funeral notice hereafter.

SPELBOY—July 21, John W., son of John and Margaret Spelboy, aged 8 years.

Funeral this day by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ Oswego, New York, and Ottawa, Ill., papers please copy.

THURBER—In this city, on the 19th inst., Mary Irene, only child of Esther Ann and Thomas J. Thurber, aged 9 months.

☞ Ogdensburg, N. Y., papers please copy.

FIELDING—In this city, July 20, 1873, Lillian A., youngest daughter of Maggie S. and H. A. Fielding.

Funeral services from their residence, 314 Hubbard-st., Monday, July 21, at 2 o'clock p. m., to Graceland Cemetery.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

No. 359 Division-st.

Two-Story Frame Building,

AND THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A

FURNITURE DEALER,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY MORNING, July 22, at 10 o'clock. The Building is 20 feet front by 75 feet deep, Store and Dwelling, with Barn in the rear, with lease of ground running 3½ years at $100 a year. Lease of ground can be renewed at expiration of present lease.

The Stock of Furniture

Consists of Bookcases, Marble-Top Tables, What-Nots, Chamber Sets, Dining and Kitchen Tables, Mirrors, Chairs, Bedsteads, Brackets, Oils, Varnish, &c., in fact everything usually kept in such stocks. Also, at same time, a good Horse, Wagon, and Harness. Sale will take place on the premises.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

ELEGANT FURNITURE

AT THE

Double Marble-Front Dwelling,

751 & 753 Wabash-av.,

AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday Morning, July 23,

AT 10 O'CLOCK.

Consisting of very rich Parlor Furniture, Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Marble-Top Tables, Sofas, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Elegant Body Brussels Carpets through the house, Mirrors, Curtains, Dining-Room Furniture, Kitchen Furniture, Beds and Bedding, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Towels, Napkins, Stoves, Crockery, Table Ware, Glassware, and everything pertaining to housekeeping. Sale absolute.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

AT ENGLEWOOD.

House and Lot

AT AUCTION.

On Thursday, July 24, at 2 O'Clock p. m.,

On the Premises.

House and lot fronting east on Webster av., between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth-sts., one and one-half blocks north of the Normal School. Lot 49½ feet front by 150 feet deep. House is two-story, new, and ready for occupancy, except plastering; has six large rooms, with bath-room, kitchen, and pantry; closets in every room; also, good, large barn. TERMS: Purchaser to assume a mortgage of $800, due April 1, 1874, with 10 per cent interest, balance cash at time of sale. Sale peremptory, as the owner is going to Europe. We will sell, at the same time, the entire household furniture and effects. Rock Island train starts from Van Buren-st. Depot at 12:20, for the accommodation of those attending the sale.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 & 70 Wabash-av.

REGULAR AUCTION SALES.

On TUESDAY, July 22, at 9½ a.m., of

Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Trimmed Hats, Notions, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, July 23, at 9½ a. m.,

BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS.

On THURSDAY, July 24, at 9½ a. m.,

FINE ASSORTMENT

Open and Top Buggies AND DEMOCRAT WAGONS,

To close a Partnership.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL SALE OF

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE

AT AUCTION.

30 Crates of W. G. Crockery.
120 Casks of Flint Glassware.

Also the entire contents of Household Furniture of a first-class Dwelling, on

Thursday, July 24, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By D. LONG.

Chattel Mortgage Sale of Elegant Furniture,

At 46 St. John's Place, opposite Union Park, THURSDAY, July 24, at 10 o'clock a. m. By order of Mortgagee.

D. LONG, Agent, Custodian, and Auctioneer.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.

Chattel Mortgage Sale of Elegant Furniture,

At our salesrooms, 41 South Canal-st., WEDNESDAY, July 23, at 9:30 a. m. Parlor Suits, Marble-top Chamber Sets, Modern Styles Marble-top Centre Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Stands, Easy Chairs, Spring Beds, Hair Mattresses, Carpets, Lace Curtains, Stoves, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, etc., all nearly new. Also, 1 large chest of carpenter's tools, 1 democrat wagon, etc.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

HOUSE, LOT & BARN,

No. 696 Wabash-av.,

AT AUCTION,

On Saturday, Aug. 2, at 10 o'clock,

ON THE PREMISES,

Two-story and Basement Frame Dwelling, with 15 Rooms and all modern conveniences, good Barn, Lot 25 by 171 feet. Location 200 feet south of Fourteenth-st.

TERMS—$3,000 cash, $5,000 payable July 1, 1875; balance July 1, 1876.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

SPECIAL SALE.

Phaetons, Buggies, Business & Democrat Wagons, Double and Single Harness,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, July 22, at 10 o'clock, at 15 and 17 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

5 FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

WITH SINGLE AND DOUBLE DOORS,

AT AUCTION,

On Tuesday, July 22, at 10 o'clock,

AT OUR SALESROOMS,

15 and 17 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GENTEEL FURNITURE,

At No. 76 Twenty-second-st.

On Wednesday, July 23, at 10 o'cl'k,

We shall sell, without reserve, the entire contents of 10-room house, No. 76 Twenty-second-st., consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Great Auction Sale

OF

264 Residence Lots

IN

HYDE PARK,

Fronting on Colfax, Vincennes, Farwell, Charles, McChesney, Langley, Evans, and Cottage Grove-avs., between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth-sts.,

On WEDNESDAY, July 23, 1873,

At 2 1-2 o'clock P. M.,

By Wm. A. Butters & Co.

At 15 & 17 East Randolph-st.

These lots are finely situated, between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth-sts., south of the Great South Park and accessible by TWENTY DUMMY TRAINS to and from the city each day, and only two blocks each way from depots.

Fine houses already built and occupied. The streets are finely graded, ground high and dry in every respect. First-class property.

Terms, $50 cash, $50 90 days without interest, balance 1 and 2 years, interest at 8 per cent. Title unquestionable. Plats now ready. For other particulars see JACOB WEIL & CO., corner Dearborn and Madison-sts., or

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF DRY GOODS

On Thursday, July 24, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

At 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

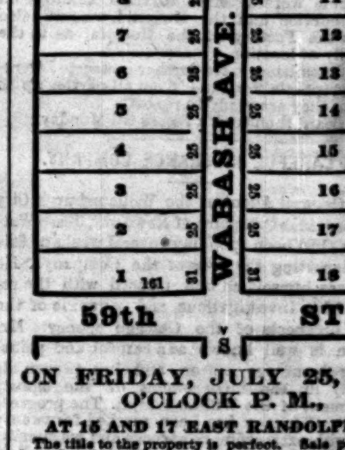
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TRUSTEES' SALE

OF

RESIDENCE LOTS

On Wabash-av.



ON FRIDAY, JULY 25, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.,

AT 15 AND 17 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.

The title to the property is perfect. Sale peremptory by order of the Trustees. For particulars of terms see

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

MICHIGAN-AV. PROPERTY

AT AUCTION,

ON FRIDAY, JULY 25,

AT 3½ O'CLOCK P. M.,

AT 15 & 17 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.

We shall sell, without reserve, the north 40 feet of Lot 25, in Spring's Subdivision of Section 22, Town 39, R. 14.

This property is situated on the east side of Michigan-av., between Fourteenth and Sixteenth-sts.

Title perfect, free of incumbrance. Terms, 1-6 cash on day of sale, 1-6 in 30 days, 1-3 in one year, 1-3 in two years, with interest at 8 per cent. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Positive Sale

OF

17 RESIDENCE LOTS IN RAVENSWOOD,

BY AUCTION,

On FRIDAY, July 25, at 4 o'clock p. m., at 15 & 17 Randolph-st.

These Lots are desirably situated, 4 blocks from Depot, Church, and School; 13 fronting on Green Bay-road and Sunnyside-av., near the hotel; 3 fronting on Perry-st. TERMS—½ cash, balance in 1 and 2 years. A deposit of $100 on each Lot at time of sale. Sale positive.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

OUR LAST DRY GOODS SALE

Until last of August, 1873, takes place WEDNESDAY, July 23, at 9½ o'clock. We shall include Carpets.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 21 and 23 South Canal-st.

By OSGOOD & WILLIAMS,

Auction and Commission, 63 South Canal-st.

Regular Auction Sale on Wednesday, 9:30 a. m. Household Goods and Furniture, both new and second-hand. Also, Notions, Chromos, Show Cases, Refrigerators, Baby Wagons, Billiard Tables, and General Driving Wagons.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers.